

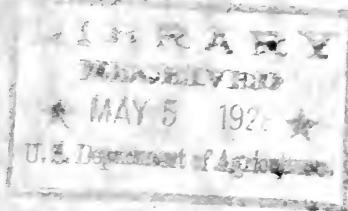
Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

6257

1028

INDIANA



Your Garden

PARAMUS NURSERY, INC.

INTRODUCTION

THIS is a catalogue of stock actually growing in our nursery at Paramus Road, Ridgewood, N. J., which you are cordially invited to visit. The nurseries are open to the public every weekday of the year, but positively no business will be transacted on Sunday. Stock not mentioned in this catalogue can be supplied at comparatively short notice, as we have made the necessary arrangements for such transactions with the best and most reliable nurserymen in America. The stock offered is absolutely first class in every respect, grown with the greatest of care, and handled only by men of experience. It has been transplanted often, and is regularly inspected by the State Inspector. As the soil is sandy and light, all our plants have a good root system, consisting of a lot of small, fibrous roots so important for successful planting.

DELIVERY. We do our own delivering within a radius of 20 miles. Customers should realize how much better it is to have their stock delivered, as it saves a great deal of trouble, especially due to delay of express or freight, as well as having the satisfaction of receiving stock in perfect condition. When it is shipped by freight or express it frequently arrives more or less damaged, wilted, or sometimes even dead, which results in disappointment and time wasted. Besides, if requested, when we deliver the stock we also send men of experience along to plant it at once, so that there is practically no chance for it to dry up or die through delay in having it planted. The law requires also that stock received outside of the resident state be examined.

TERMS. Orders by mail from unknown parties should be accompanied by satisfactory references or at least 30 per cent cash. Stock sent only C. O. D. Packing charges, approximating 10 per cent of the value of the goods ordered, at cost.

In giving orders to our salesmen, we agree to the following:

All the stock purchased from us, planted by us, and paid for within thirty days after date of planting, will be replaced up to the full value of the stock, except where otherwise stated in this catalogue, if, from natural causes, it dies within a year.

EARLY ORDERS. Anyone familiar with the rush at the planting season will know that it is next to impossible to fill an order, requiring much time in its preparation, on short notice, without doing injustice to those who placed their orders early. To give all our customers fair treatment in a good, businesslike way, we have adopted the practice of filling orders in rotation, unless orders reach us far enough in advance of the planting season, with special instruction to plant at a given date, so that we can arrange to accommodate all in this respect. Again we wish to emphasize the importance of placing your orders as far in advance of the planting season as possible.

GUARANTEE. While we exercise the greatest care to have our trees and plants true to label, especially the stock grown in our own nursery, we do not give any warranty, express or implied, and in case of any error on our part it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be held responsible for a greater amount than the original price of the stock.

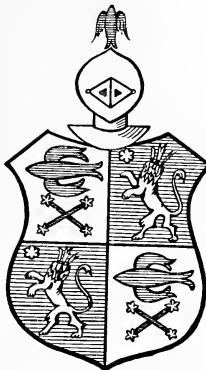
All goods in this catalogue are offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order, and the prices quoted are subject to change without notice.

PARAMUS NURSERY, Inc.

Successors to K. E. DE WAAL MALEFYT

TELEPHONE:
RIDGEWOOD 1081

RIDGEWOOD, N. J.



TWENTY-FIVE years ago Mr. Karel E. de Waal Malefyt came to the United States from the Netherlands and established the Paramus Nursery at Ridgewood, New Jersey. Descended from a long line of horticulturists and nurserymen, he has in turn passed on to his sons his heritage of knowledge and love for plants, and his skill and experience in growing them. His sons, the present proprietors of the business, are John P. C., Dick L., and James J. de Waal Malefyt.

It is their earnest desire to carry on the nursery tradition and ideals of the de Waal Malefyt family, and to retain and increase the good opinion which their present friends and clients have of the Paramus Nursery.

In this, the fifth edition of their catalogue, are listed a hundred or more new species of plants, many adaptable for the fascinating and fashionable rock-gardens of today, and, as well, the more usual perennials, shrubs, and fruits.

A sincere effort is made to supply the finest stock and to render quick and intelligent service to true gardening folk.



Effective planting of Hardy Herbaceous Perennials bordering the lawn

Hardy Herbaceous Perennials

Of all the plants that are cultivated for purely ornamental purposes, there are none that have made such rapid strides in public favor as the old-fashioned, hardy garden flowers. For borders along fences, shrubbery, etc., their popularity is not at all surprising when we consider the many varied and pleasant changes which take place throughout the entire season in a well-arranged hardy garden, which continually brings forth something new and fresh to interest and delight old and young. We have over 250 varieties of these delightful flowers in our own nursery, grown mostly from our own seeds. We have taken care to have only the best of plants; those that are of a weedy nature are entirely left out.

Prices: 25 cts. each, \$2.25 for 10, \$20 per 100, and up, unless otherwise noted

ACHILLEA • Milfoil; Yarrow

Millefolium rosea. *Pink Yarrow*. One of the showiest of the Achilleas. It has finely cut leaves and clear pink flowers, making it an excellent cut-flower variety. Blooms from June to September and grows 1½ to 3 feet high.

Parmica, *Boule de Neige*. *Ball of Snow*. Improvement on The Pearl, with fuller and more perfect flowers.

Parmica, *The Pearl*. This is the best Achillea for cut-flowers. The plants are almost continuously in bloom and grow about 2 feet high. Pure white, double flowers.

Tomentosa. *Wooly Yarrow*. This is a dwarf variety and makes an excellent plant for the rock-garden. The leaves are finely cut. Grows 6 to 8 inches high.

AGROSTEMMA. See *Lychnis*

ALTHÆA • Hollyhock

Double and Single. This plant is so well known and of such long standing that it is unnecessary to describe it. At the present time we are offering these in different colors: Yellow, Pink, and Crimson.

AJUGA • Bugle

Genevensis. *Geneva Bugle*. A broad-leaved creeping plant with spikes of bright blue flowers on stems 6 to 8 inches high. Fine as a rockery edging plant.

Reptans atropurpurea. A useful plant for the rockery and for carpeting the ground, particularly in shady positions, as under trees, where grass will not grow. Purplish blue. Flowers in May and June.

ALYSSUM

Saxatile compactum. *Gold Tuft*; *Basket of Gold*; *Rock Madwort*. One of the earliest hardy perennials to show their bright yellow flowers in the spring. After the flowers are cut the plant still makes a nice appearance with its silvery white leaves.

AMSONIA

Tabernæmontana. Looks very curious when seen in bloom. The flower is a very delicate blue and lasts a good while in water. Plant is very hardy and makes good clumps after it becomes well established, growing about 2 feet high.

ANCHUSA · Bugloss

This is a very robust grower and when covered by its small gentian-blue flowers certainly is a pretty sight. It is not very recommendable for cut-flowers. Grows about 4 feet high.

Italica, Dropmore. Tall spikes of beautiful blue flowers all summer. Rough, broad foliage. Grows 4 to 5 feet high.

ANTHEMIS · Camomile

Tinctoria. *Yellow Camomile; Golden Marguerite.*

Handsome, finely cut foliage and golden yellow flowers all summer. Succeeds in poorest soil.

Tinctoria kelwayi. This variety has finer cut foliage and deeper yellow flowers than *A. tinctoria*.

AQUILEGIA · Columbine

The Columbines are among the most elegant and beautiful of hardy plants. We have a great variety, all grown from our own seeds, producing their graceful, spurred flowers on stems rising 2 feet or more above the beautifully divided foliage. They are highly prized for cutting. Columbines are not at all particular as to soil or location, although they prefer a sandy loam and a moist but well-drained, sunny position, and usually are at home in any hardy border or rockery. For years we have tried to improve the colors of most varieties and have met with remarkable success. We are, therefore, now able to offer the *Californica* and *Vulgaris* hybrids in the most beautiful colors imaginable. Their period of flowering covers the late spring and early summer months. Taken as a whole, they are the most important of the hardy garden plants and should be grown in quantity by every lover of old-fashioned garden flowers. See insert in natural colors opposite page 4.

Formosa truncata hybrida (A. californica hybrida).

Very few perennials are so well known as the Columbines, and very few are so deserving of a place in the old-fashioned garden as this flower. We have tried for several years to improve the size of the flowers and the length of the spurs, some of which are over 2 inches long, which makes a very attractive sight. If you will add to this the different delicate shades we have in our collection, you will always be glad that you included this among your collection. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Flabellata nana alba. This is a dwarf variety with mostly pure white flowers which make a great show early in the spring. They are especially fine for a rock-garden and grow about 1 foot high.

Haylodgensis delicatissima. A dwarf-growing variety, and, as the name suggests, of a very delicate shade of pink and yellow.

ARABIS · Rock Cress

Alpina. The pure white flowers are produced in dense masses and last long when cut. Excellent plant for border and rockery work.

ARMERIA. See *Statice*

ASCLEPIAS

Tuberosa. *Butterfly Weed.* A native plant of great beauty, growing about 2 feet high, with very showy orange flowers. Blooms at a time when there are not many perennials in bloom.

ASTILBE. See *Spiraea*

ASPARAGUS

Verticillatus. This is one of the tallest of the perennials, but is nevertheless very attractive with its numerous red berries showing through the hairy leaves, which come in tufts. Small creamy white flowers. Grows 10 to 15 inches high.

ASTER

Amellus, Imperator. A dwarf-growing Hardy Aster with lovely blue blooms about an inch across. \$1 each.

Grandiflorus. One of the best hardy Asters. It bears a profusion of purple flowers and grows about 3 feet high.

Linosyris. See *Linosyris vulgaris*.

Noviæ-angliæ, Blutregen. This Aster resembles *Lil Fardell* in all respects, but is of a slightly clearer pink. 50 cts. each.

Noviæ-angliæ, Lil Fardell. This certainly is one of the best New England Aster novelties. It has large, clear pink flowers and grows 5 feet high.

Novi-belgi, Erica. A very attractive deep pink Aster. 50 cts. each.

Novi-belgi, Royal Purple. Has good-sized purple flowers, and thousands of them.

Ptarmicoides. This Aster has foliage so narrow that it really looks like blades of grass. The flowers are small and pure white. Grows about a foot high.

Versicolor. Flowers of a light rose color. Grows about 3 feet high. One of the most attractive sorts.



Hybrid Columbines



One of our perennial plantings

AUBRIETIA

Deltoidea. *Rock Cress*. One of the daintiest and most delicately beautiful of all dwarf creeping plants for carpeting beds or rockeries, forming a brilliant sheet of blue, crimson, or rose for many weeks. Massed on rockeries or in borders with white arabis and yellow alyssum, it forms a charming contrast. A gem for planting in crevices of rocks or wall, forming a cataract of color.

BELAMCANDA (Pardanthus)

Blackberry Lily

Chinensis. A showy plant with iris-like leaves and bright red-orange flowers, sprinkled with dots. Blooms in midsummer and is especially good in the border or rockery.



Campanula persicifolia. See page 5

BELLIS • Double English Daisy

Perenne, *Longfellow*. Mammoth pink.
Perenne, *Snowball*. Mammoth white.

BERGAMOT. See *Monarda*

BLEEDING HEART. See *Dicentra*

BOLTONIA

Asteroides. Among the choicest of our hardy plants, with large, single, pure white, aster-like flowers appearing during the summer and autumn months. With its thousands of flowers open at one time it produces a very showy effect. Grows 4 to 6 feet high.

Latisquama. A fine variety to plant with *B. asteroides* for contrast as its flowers are pink, slightly tinged with lavender. Grows 3 to 4 feet high and is of same habit as above.

BOCCONIA • Plume Poppy

Cordata. A tall, hardy perennial, beautiful in foliage and flower, and admirably adapted for planting in the shrubbery borders, centers of beds, and in bold groups in almost any position. They will grow in almost any soil or situation, attaining a height of from 6 to 8 feet. Flowers in terminal panicles, of a creamy white color during July and August.

CAMPANULA • Bellflower

These indispensable, hardy garden plants come in a great variety of forms, some tall and graceful, others small, dwarf, compact, suitable for edging, etc. They like a good rich soil and remain in bloom much longer if planted in a half-shady location. Should have a place in every garden.

Carpatica. *Carpathian Bellflower*. A pretty species growing in compact tufts not exceeding 8 inches in height. The flowers clear blue, held erect on wiry stems. Blooms from June until October. As an edging for the rockery or hardy border, it is unsurpassed, and supplies that touch of blue that is needed in every planting.

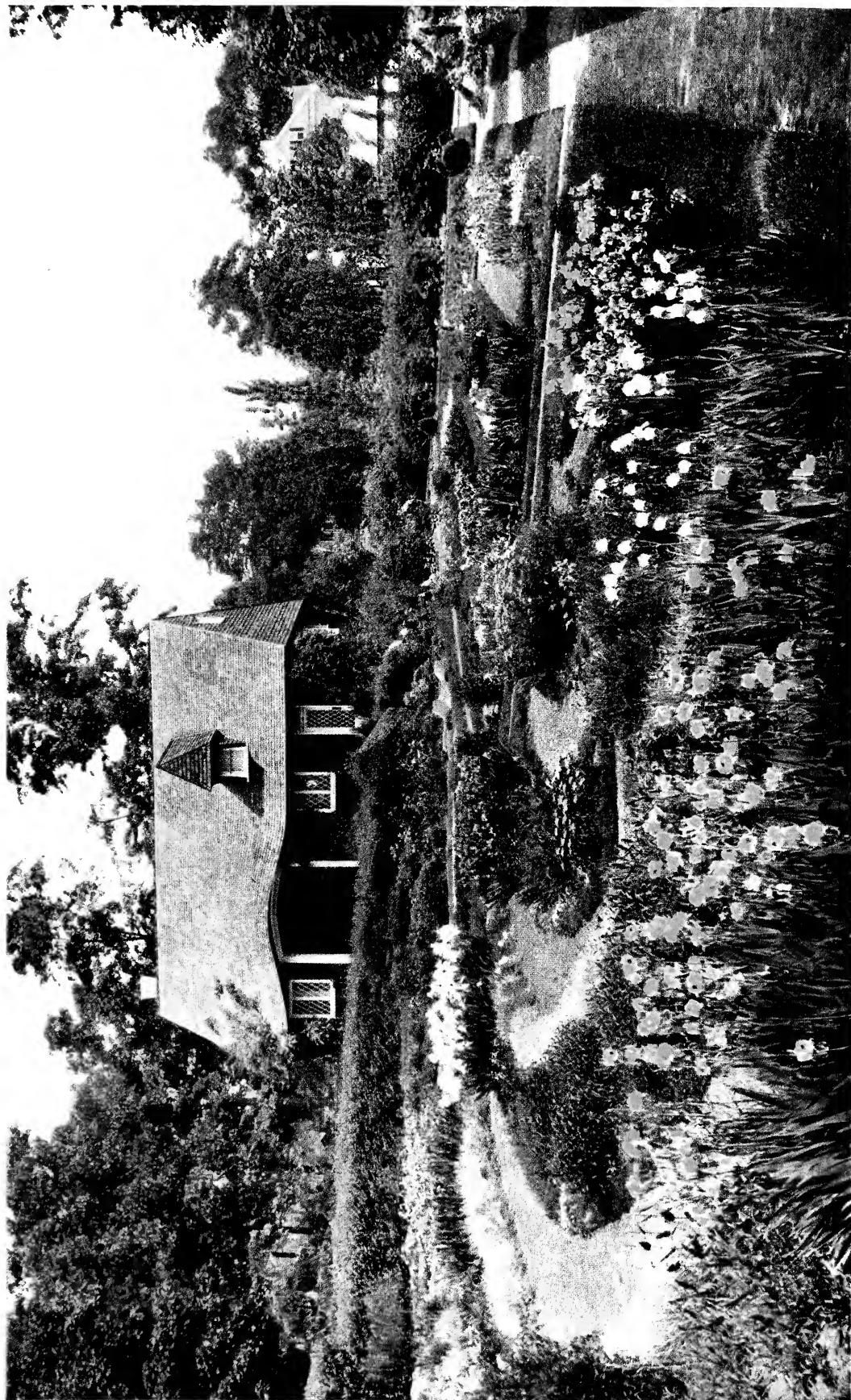
Latifolia. Here we have one of our natural wild flowers which certainly deserves a place in the hardy border. It has very large purple or dark blue blooms.



THIS is a view of some of the perennials in our nursery. The collection of giant Oriental Poppies in scarlet, crimson, pink, and apricot is especially fine, and these gorgeous, early-flowering plants are most useful in any sort of perennial gardens, or for spectacular effects against a shrubbery or foundation planting. The varie-

ties are Mrs. John Hawkins (pink), Grand Duke (red), and Mahogany.

The Columbines (*Aquilegias*) and German Iris to the right, are particularly selected for a great range of delicate color. They are useful and beautiful for weeks, and may be grown in practically any situation, even fairly dense shade, and in comparatively dry places.



This picture shows a perennial garden two years after planting. This was once a barn yard, and shows how an unsightly spot can be transformed into a beautiful garden.

CAMPANULA, continued

Medium. *Canterbury Bells.* These imposing herbaceous hardy biennials are profusely covered with large, bell-shaped flowers, extremely showy in shrubberies and mixed borders. Plants potted in October make most beautiful specimens for the conservatory and greenhouse in the spring, coming into flower, without being forced in any way, about two months before those in the open ground. Grows 3 feet high.

Persicifolia. *Peach-leaf Bellflower.* Blue, salver-shaped flowers. Grows 2 feet high.

Persicifolia alba. Same as above, but pure white.

Pyramidalis, Mixed Colors. An elegant pot-plant. Grows 4 feet high outdoors.

Pyramidalis compacta. Bears a profusion of pale blue flowers varying to white and darker at base. Compact habit.

CARNATIONS. See *Dianthus*

CENTAUREA

Montana. *Mountain Bluet.* Grows 2 feet high and bears large violet-blue flowers from July to September.

CERASTIUM

Tomentosum. *Snow-in-Summer.* The bright, silvery foliage and white flowers of this variety make it especially suitable for the rockery or for planting in dry sunny places and on steep banks. Useful for carpet bedding. 6 inches. May, June.

CERATOSTIGMA

Plumbaginoides (*Plumbago larpetæ*). *Leadwort.* Plants of dwarf, spreading habit, growing 8 to 10 inches high and covered with deep blue flowers during the latter part of the summer. Useful as an edging plant.

HARDY CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Arcticum. *Arctic Chrysanthemum.* A perfect gem among the fall-flowering perennials. It forms an attractive rosette-like clump of pretty dark green foliage, which is covered by pure white flowers from 2 to 2½ inches in diameter.

King Edward VII. This is very free-flowering, and is about the largest Daisy in existence.

Maximum, Alaska. *Shasta Daisy.* Very free-flowering, with pure white flowers 4½ to 5 inches across.

Uliginosum. This tall-growing, white Daisy grows about 4 feet high and has wiry stems, making it fine for cut-flowers.

HARDY POMPON CHRYSANTHEMUMS

These are very popular for outdoor bedding. They produce a lavish profusion of blooms, giving color, life, and beauty to the garden at a time when other plants have been destroyed by frost. Frost does not affect the Chrysanthemums to any great extent, and flowers can often be picked until late November. They are quite hardy if planted in a well-drained position, with a slight covering of leaves during the winter, and will take care of themselves after they are once established. We have a choice collection of good varieties in almost any color. Should be planted in the spring.

We have tried the seedlings of the Japanese Hardy Chrysanthemums and we think they are very satisfactory, because they sometimes bloom until December 1.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (PYRETHRUM)

Colored Marguerite

Too much cannot be said in favor of this grand, hardy plant. It will thrive in any average, well-drained garden soil, and with good exposure to the sun. The general blooming season is in June, but if the old flower-stems are removed after flowering, they will bloom fairly well in the autumn. An excellent flower for cutting. The single Pyrethrums resemble many-colored daisies, varying from the faintest pink to the darkest red. The double varieties somewhat resemble chrysanthemums. They are unsurpassed as pot-plants in winter or for forcing, and can be brought in bloom at almost any time of the year.

CONVALLARIA • Lily of the Valley

Majalis. These well-known, very fragrant flowers, like most others, repay good treatment. If the bed is given a liberal top dressing of well-decayed manure in February or March, it will increase the size, number, and vigor of the flowers. Specifically suited for shady places.

COREOPSIS

Lanceolata. Flowers are a rich, golden yellow, of graceful form, and are invaluable for cutting. The main crop of flowers comes during the latter part of June, but it continues in bloom the entire summer, and care should be taken that the flowers do not run to seed.

Verticillata. This variety has fine feathery foliage and a great profusion of small yellow flowers during July and August. It grows 1½ to 2 feet high.

DAPHNE

Cneorum. A low-growing plant bearing clusters of tiny pink flowers with a most delicate fragrance. Rich dark green foliage. Fine for the rock-garden. \$1 each.



Hardy Pompon Chrysanthemums

DELPHINIUM, continued

should be sifted on them to protect from the grub worm which is their greatest enemy. After they have bloomed, cut them quite close to the ground, and a second and third crop of flowers will be borne.

Belladonna. These are the best of our blue cut-flowers and are perfectly hardy. Established plants produce a number of spikes, giving three crops during the season. They are in demand by every florist for decorating, and the light blue Belladonna combines especially well with other flowers. The two and three-year-old plants can be forced in any greenhouse.

Formosum. This is a favorite dark blue, with white center. Grows 3 to 4 feet high.

Gold Medal Hybrids. The finest strain of mixed hybrids offered. The plants are of fine, vigorous habit, with large flowers in spikes 2 feet long and over, mostly running in the lighter shades of blue.

Grandiflorum chinense. A pretty variety with fine, feathery foliage and intense gentian-blue flowers in open panicles.

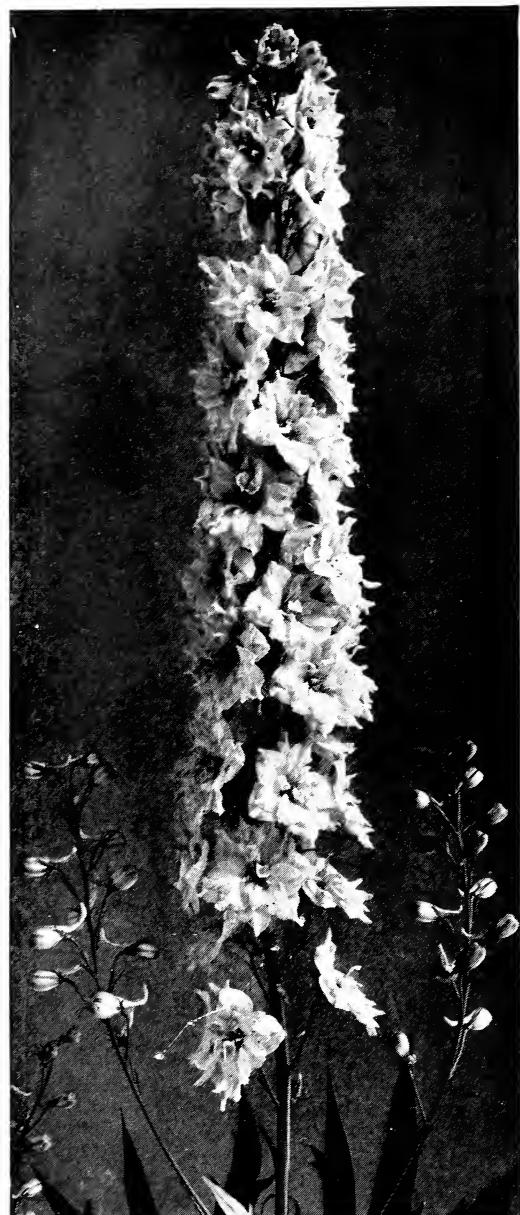
DESMODIUM • Tick Clover

Penduliflorum. An exceedingly graceful shrub-like plant covered with purplish red flowers in summer when little else is in bloom. Strikingly beautiful.

DIANTHUS BARBATUS

Sweet William

Sweet Williams were usually one of the features in the gardens of our grandmothers, and they continue just as popular today. With the improvements of recent years in size and coloring, they are worthy of all the favor bestowed on them, and should be in every garden. The colorings and variations are endless and include crimson, scarlet, rose, pink, and white in self-colors, and many are edged, eyed,



Gold Medal Hybrid Delphiniums

DELPHINIUM • Hardy Larkspur

These are the most popular subjects in the hardy border, being attractive and highly prepossessing plants of easy culture and most hardy. They will establish themselves in any garden soil, but respond quickly to good treatment, and may be planted early in October or as soon as the frost is out of the ground in spring. The ground should be carefully prepared and drained. Manure should not be allowed to come in contact with the roots or the grub worm will destroy the plants. A little fine bone-meal dug around each plant early in May will be of great benefit, and, in late autumn, coal-ashes



Flower of Sweet William

DIANTHUS BARBATUS, continued

and variegated, with contrasting colors, both in the single and double-flowering forms.

Furst Bismarck. *Everblooming Carnation.* This variety has double flowers of a lovely shade of pink. 50 cts. each.

Holborn Glory. A very fine auricula-eyed variety. White with a well-marked and distinct eye.

Latifolius atrococcineus fl.-pl. *Everblooming Hybrid Sweet William.* Showy, double, crimson flowers, lasting the entire summer.

Maroon Beauty. Extra-choice strain.

Newport Pink. Watermelon-pink or salmon-rose. Height 18 inches.

Scarlet Beauty. Deep scarlet. Bright green foliage.

Mixed. This is a mixture of the very nicest colors. As we are trying to improve it every year, they certainly are worthy of a place in the hardy border.

DIANTHUS PLUMARIUS · Hardy Pinks

Semperflorens. Fragrant flowers with fringed petals, varying in color from white to pink. A very hardy variety and always in bloom.



Digitalis

DICENTRA (Dielytra) Bleeding Heart

Formosa. Flowers small, rose color. Is not only a true perennial, but is almost an everbloomer, as with a little care it will bloom almost the whole summer. 50c. ea.

Spectabilis. An old-fashioned favorite, very scarce just now. Its long racemes of graceful, heart-shaped flowers are always attractive. Used mostly for forcing, but is very much at home in the hardy border. 4-inch pots 50 cts. each.

DIGITALIS**Foxglove**

Lanata. Long, dense spikes of grayish yellow flowers, very attractive.

Purpurea gloxiniæflora. (*Gloxinia-flowered Foxglove.*) A beautiful strain of finely spotted varieties. They are extremely old-fashioned, dignified, and stately—a whole-

some company in any garden. The strong flower stalks, 4 to 5 feet long, rising from rich and luxuriant masses of leaves, always give an appearance of strength and beauty to the hardy border, and during the flowering season dominate the garden.

DRACOCEPHALUM

Ruyschiana. A hardy perennial plant of easy culture. It grows 2 feet high with spikes of purplish blue flowers that are about an inch long.



Dicentra spectabilis

ECHINACEA · Coneflower

Purpurea. *Giant Purple Coneflower.* A very attractive perennial. The large, brown disk of the flower is convex at first but becomes egg-shaped and the receptacle conical, which is a charming feature of this plant. Flowers are reddish purple, from 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and last for weeks in water. Blooms from July to October.

EPIMEDIUM

Alpinum. One of the daintiest and most interesting plants for the hardy border and rockery. When sheltered under trees, the plants retain their foliage all winter. Flowers are yellow, grayish, and crimson. They grow about 10 to 12 inches high. 50 cts. each.

Macranthum. Taller than Alpinum, with magenta flowers. 50 cts. each.

EUPHORBIA

Corolla. *Flowering Spurge.* A showy and useful native plant growing about 18 inches high and bearing from June till August umbels of pure white flowers, each with a small green eye.

Epithymoides (E. polychroma). Masses of chrome-yellow flowers in spring. 50 cts. each.

EUPATORIUM

Coelostinum. *Mist Flower.* An excellent native plant growing 1 to 2 feet high, with immense heads of purplish pink flowers. Fine for planting among shrubbery.

FEVERFEW. See Matricaria

FILIPENDULA

Camtschatica (*Spiraea kamtschatica*; *S. gigantea*). Creamy white flowers in July. Grows 5 to 6 feet high.

Hexapetala fl.-pl. (*S. filipendula fl.-pl.*). Very attractive variety with double white flowers in June and July and deeply cut foliage. Grows 1½ feet high.

Rubra venusta (*S. venusta*). *Carmine Meadowsweet.* A showy red-flowering variety that is very fragrant and grows 4 to 5 feet high.



Gaillardia aristata

GAILLARDIA

Aristata (*G. grandiflora*). *Blanket Flower*. One of the showiest hardy plants, growing about 2 feet high, and succeeding in any soil in a sunny position. Beginning to flower in May, they continue the entire season to November. The flowers are large, of a lovely color—the centers dark red-brown, while the petals are marked with rings of brilliant crimson, orange, and vermillion, and often a combination of all in one flower. Some petals are shaped like a small trumpet. Excellent for cutting.

GERANIUM • Crane's-Bill

Ibericum. Handsome serrated foliage. Large, lilac-blue flowers all summer. Compact, bushy plants 18 inches high.

Sanguineum. The very large blood-red flowers are carried well above the very striking abundant foliage which covers the ground entirely. This variety grows 1 to 2 feet high and blooms from May to July.

Sanguineum album. This plant, of easy culture, covers the ground entirely with its abundant foliage and bears masses of white flowers for a long time. We cannot recommend this plant too highly for cemeteries. Grows 18 inches high.

GEUM • Avens

Chiloense, Mrs. Bradshaw. An excellent new variety with large, fiery red flowers all summer. Peculiarly attractive.

GRASSES

Arrhenatherum bulbosum variegatum. A pretty, dwarf, tufted grass with green and white foliage. Should be cut once before the seed-stalks appear. Grows 6 to 8 inches high.

Elymus glaucus. Has narrow, glaucous, silvery foliage and will grow in the most desolate corner of your place.

Festuca glauca. Tufted plants with fine bluish green foliage. Flower-stalks should be removed before they bloom.

Miscanthus sinensis zebrinus (*Eulalia japonica zebrina*). A very conspicuous plant with leaves green, bordered yellow.

Phalaris arundinacea variegata. *Variegated Ribbon Grass*; *Gardener's Garters*. An old favorite.

GYPSOPHILA • Baby's Breath

A hardy plant that will thrive in a sunny position and, on account of its large, gracefully arranged panicles of tiny flowers, should be in every garden.

Paniculata. A beautiful old-fashioned flower, possessing a grace not found in any other perennial. Its dainty white flowers are exquisite for cutting especially in combination with highly-colored, blooms.

Repens. This is a dwarf but showy variety and well adapted to the rock-garden. It grows 6 inches high and is covered with large white or rose flowers in June and July.

HELENIUM • Sneezeweed

Autumnale rubrum. *Red Sneezeweed*. A grand plant which blooms at a time when there are almost no flowers in the garden, being at its best about September.

Hoopesi. *Orange Sneezeweed*. Pure orange-yellow flowers, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across. One of the first to flower, coming early in June. Very desirable border plant, growing well in any sunny location. Useful for cutting.

Riverton Gem. The old-gold blooms are suffused with bright terra cotta, changing to wallflower-red, and are borne from August to October.

HELIANTHEMUM • Rock Rose

Aureum. Single yellow flowers. 50 cts. each.

Ball of Fire. Double red flowers from June to August. Excellent for rockery or border. Grows 6 to 8 inches high. 50 cts. each.

Bride. Very attractive white variety.

Mrs. Earle. A low-growing evergreen plant especially adapted for rock-gardens. Double crimson blooms. One of the most attractive varieties. 50 cts. each.



Helianthemum

HELIANTHUS • Hardy Sunflower

Atrorubens. This is one of the Hardy Sunflowers which are very useful in planting the background of your hardy border or to fill in spaces among your shrubbery. They last a good while in water and give rather a good color to the garden.

Decapetalus, Soleil d'Or. Very nice, double flower resembling a dahlia. Excellent for cutting.

HEMEROCALLIS • Day Lily

These plants thrive in almost any garden soil, but are most luxuriant along the borders of ponds or moist places and in partial shade. The flowers have a wholesome fragrance and are excellent for cutting.

Aurantiaca major. The most showy of the genus, producing very large light orange flowers in mid-summer.

Aureole. One of the newer varieties. The deep orange-yellow flowers are bronze outside.

Citrina. This is one of the latest bloomers in the Hemerocallis family. It grows about 4 feet tall and has very light straw-colored flowers.

Dumortieri. Differs from all the others, the flower being a reddish brown on the outside, which is very marked when in bud.

Flava. Sweet-scented lemon-yellow flowers in May. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Fulva kwanso. A very strong grower with extremely double flowers, of a very pleasing bronze color, borne on 3 to 4-foot stems. In shape and color it resembles the double tiger lily.

Gold Dust. Large, clear yellow flowers.

Minor. Grows more compact than any here listed, with very light yellow flowers the latter part of July.

Sovereign. The large chrome-yellow flowers light bronze on the outside, and are borne on stems of medium height.

Thunbergi. Very fragrant, wide-open, lemon-yellow flowers in July. Grows 3 feet high.

HEUCHERA • Alum Root

Brizoides. *Pink Bells.* Large coral-red flowers, excellent for cutting, are borne from May to September. Grows about 1½ feet high.

Sanguinea. *Coral Bells.* A most desirable dwarf, compact, bushy plant of easy culture with bright coral-red blooms during July and August. Long, graceful spikes of flowers in great profusion. Excellent for cutting. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high.

Sanguinea maxima. Like above, but with dark crimson flowers.

HIBISCUS • Rose Mallow

Mallow Marvel. Large crimson flowers.

Moscheutos. *Common Rose Mallow.* Showy flower 8 inches in diameter, of rosy red color, with dark eye; ample foliage. Does best in damp places. Grows 4 feet high.

Moscheutos, Crimson Eye. Flowers of immense size, often measuring 20 inches in circumference; color pure white, with a dark red eye.

HOSTA (Funkia) • Plantain Lily

The Plantain Lilies are among the easiest plants to manage. Their broad, massive foliage makes them attractive subjects for the border, even when not in flower. They will grow well in sunny, or shaded and damp places.



Hemerocallis flava

HOSTA, continued

Fortunei. The deep blue-green foliage of this variety stands very erect. An excellent plant for borders.

Lancifolia undulata. Green and white variegated foliage and purple flowers.

Ovata. Purple flowers and large green foliage.

Plantaginea grandiflora (*F. subcordata grandiflora*). This is the nicest and most recommendable variety of the Funkias. The leaves are of a tender green color and the flowers spotless white, very fragrant, and quite often there are twelve of them on one stem, which means that they will bloom for almost two weeks in water.

Sieboldiana (*H. glauca*). A very pretty Japanese species with distinct bluish foliage.

HYPERICUM

St. John's-wort

Moserianum. *Gold Flower.* This plant really belongs to the shrubs, as the woody stems do not die off in the winter. It grows about 1 foot high, spreads a great deal over the ground, and has beautiful yellow flowers, which make a very pleasing effect. They resemble more or less the single rose, but have no thorns.

IBERIS • Hardy Candytuft

Sempervirens. The innumerable flat heads of white flowers completely hide the evergreen foliage in April and May. Desirable, dwarf plants for borders.

Sempervirens, Little Gem. A dwarf variety with glaucous foliage and pure white flowers in June. Splendid rock or edging plant. Perfectly hardy. Grows 6 inches high.



The beauty of selecting your own stock

IRIS GERMANICA

German Iris

The Iris, or "Fleur-de-lis," as they are sometimes called, are very popular and exceedingly easy to grow. Almost any position or soil suits them, but they thrive in a dry, deep loam. The flowers come in almost all the colors of the rainbow, not one color being entirely excluded. They are perfectly hardy and very little affected by insects. There are more than 500 varieties in existence, but we have, to our best knowledge, made a selection of the very nicest, both in size of flower and appearance of the plant.

Albert Victor. The same as *Pallida Dalmatica* except the flowers are a shade lighter.

Aureola, Gypsy Queen, Tendresse, Leopold, Mr. Shaw, Oroya, Sans Souci, and Hokanum. These older varieties we always have on hand in small quantities for collectors or botanical gardeners. We have discarded them from our general collections.

Black Knight, (Black Prince.) A new variety. Standards bluish purple; falls dark purple. 50 cts. each.

Canary. One of our own strain of Irises. It is one of the most beautiful shades of yellow and very free flowering, making a beautiful effect when planted in the hardy border. 50 cts. each.

Caprice. Reddish purple; very attractive. 2 feet.

Caterina. An improved *Pallida Dalmatica*, and of the same color but with larger flowers. 4 feet. 50 cts. each.

Celeste. A strong grower, with flower-stems about 3 feet high. Large flowers with standards of celestial blue and falls a little deeper color. Free flowering.

IRIS GERMANICA, continued

Darius. Standards rich canary-yellow; falls lilac, margined white. A very distinct variety of medium height.

Fairy. White bordering a beautiful blue.

Flavescens. Creamy yellow throughout.

Florentina alba. One of the earliest to bloom. White flowers slightly tinged with lavender, borne on stems 2 feet high.

Gladstone. Very large flower; standards pure white; falls velvety purple. 50 cts. each.

Her Majesty. A rather low grower with rosy pink blooms having the falls pink, veined crimson.

Innocenza. This is at present the best white Iris. Standards and falls ivory-white.

Lohengrin. A vigorous grower with large petals. Standards and falls deep velvety violet-mauve.

Loreley. Standards pale yellow; falls blue, cream bordered.

Maori King. Standards golden yellow; falls deep velvety crimson. A dwarf grower.

Mme. Chereau. A very beautiful white variety, elegantly frilled azure-blue. Grows about 3½ feet high.

Mme. Pacquita. Standards and falls bright rosy red.

Mrs. Horace Darwin. Standards snow-white; falls white, slightly reticulated violet at base.

Pallida dalmatica. Standards clear lavender-blue; falls deep lavender; very large white center. Grows 4 feet high.

Pallida speciosa. Standards lavender; falls lavender, shaded blue. It is of the same growth as the preceding, but the flowers have a little deeper color and have a yellow throat. Grows 4 feet high.

IRIS GERMANICA, continued

Perfection. Standards light blue; falls velvety violet, almost black, with orange beard.

Princess Victoria Louise. Standards golden yellow; falls deep violet-red, edged pale yellow.

Queen of May. Standards rosy lavender; falls a little darker. Very good grower, reaching $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

Ramapo. Dark blue, very curly petals; blooms at the same time as *Florentina alba*, and is of about the same height.

Rhein Nixe. Strong grower. Standards pure white; falls deep violet-blue, edged white.

Renore. This is, without doubt, the best white Iris in cultivation. Very free-flowering and a robust grower. The flowers do not fade and the plants are not particular as to the situation or climate, therefore should be in every perennial border. \$1.50 each.

Silver King. A very free-flowering white Iris that does very well in any climate or location. This was king of the white Irises until Renore came into our wonderful collection. It is also the earliest flowering of the Irises.

Vanity. Very strong grower, with tall, large flowers of a very light shade of lavender. 4 feet.



A few more Perennials in our Nursery

IRIS KAEMPFERI • Japanese Iris

The Japanese Iris is one of the most decorative plants in the hardy garden. Its flowers are very artistic and range in almost any color except yellow. They really belong to the bog-plants, but if they are given a good mulch, they grow extremely well in dry ground, if there is enough fertility in the soil to sustain them.



Japanese Iris

IRIS KAEMPFERI, continued

We have many shades of pink, lavender, maroon, etc., in separate colors, and with fringed and crested petals, so they vie with orchids both in color and curious shapes. They are invaluable in a bouquet, and a true hardy garden is not complete without them.

We grow these in quantity from our own seedlings, and, through careful selecting year after year, have them in about forty different shades and colors. The beauty of the Japanese Iris is that it blooms at the time when there are not so many flowers in the garden as when the German Iris blooms. The flowers last a long time in water if cut at the right time, that is, when the petals are standing up, just ready to open.

We will gladly supply you with a description of all the colors we carry, so that you may make sure that the shades will blend when you plant them. Prices run from 25 cts. each to 50 cts. each, according to variety.

IRIS CRISTATA

An excellent variety for the rock-garden, growing but 3 inches high and having rich amethyst-blue flowers in May. 50 cts. each.

IRIS LUTESCENS

An excellent light yellow bloom streaked with pale brown. 50 cts. each.

IRIS PUMILA

This is a dwarf Iris, and is excellent in groups, or to edge beds of the taller Irises. Flowers very attractive.

Cyanea. Deep purple, with dark shadings. 4 to 8 inches. May.



Iris sibirica

IRIS SIBIRICA (Siberian Iris)

This beautiful Iris deserves to be known better. It has large, clear blue flowers on stiff stalks, making it extra fine for cutting. A vigorous grower.

IRIS PSEUDACORUS (Water Flag)

A great favorite for planting along the edge of water, growing exceptionally well in semi-aquatic conditions. Flowers yellow, shaded orange. 3 ft. May and June. 50 cts. each.

JASIONE

Perennis. *Shepherd's Scabious*. A good blue-flowered plant about a foot high. Excellent for rockeries.

KNIPHOFIA • Tritoma

The Kniphofias are among the most popular of hardy plants on account of their fiery colors. They do not stand our winters very well on account of the ice forming on the top of the ground, so the plants should be taken up every fall and planted early in the spring.

Pfitzeriana (*T. pfitzeri*). *Bonfire Torch Lily*. In bloom from August to November, growing from 3 to 4 feet high. The long stalks of orange-scarlet flowers produce a grand effect.

LAVANDULA • Lavender

Officinalis (*L. vera*). *True Lavender*. This old favorite grows 18 inches high and bears a profusion of fragrant blue flowers from July to September.

LATHYRUS

Latifolius. *Perennial Pea*. This is a very nice perennial for covering low stumps or low trellis-work and we have two colors, white and pink.

LIATRIS

Pycnostachya. *Kansas Gayfeather*. Spikes of light purplish pink flowers, 5 feet long, which bloom a long time; showy and attractive. Native plants. *Spicata montana*. *Dwarf Gayfeather*. Similar to above but very dwarf, making it suitable for rockeries.

LILIUM • Lily

Auratum. *Gold-banded Lily*. The flowers are large, deliciously fragrant, white spotted crimson, and having a yellow midrib the entire length of each petal; red anthers. Grows 3 feet high and blooms in July and August.

Canadense. This is a native Lily, and when planted in damp places gives great satisfaction.

Speciosum rubrum. Very fragrant deep red flowers with green stripe at base and having red anthers.

Tigrinum. *Tiger Lily*. Very large flowers of orange, spotted black. Best planted among herbaceous borders, where they get the benefit of the shade of the surrounding plants, which is very necessary to them.

Tigrinum fl.-pl. The same as above-mentioned variety, but flowers are double.

LIMONIUM. See Statice

LINOSYRIS • Goldilocks

Vulgaris (*Aster linosyris*). This plant is not very well known as yet, but it is an excellent late summer and fall bloomer. It grows about 1½ feet high and is literally covered with small yellow flowers for a long time. 50 cts. each.

LINUM • Flax

Flavum. Grows 1 foot high and bears a profusion of very handsome light yellow flowers in June and July.

Perenne. Very attractive plants 1½ feet high, with blue flowers from May to August.

Perenne album. A white form of above.



Lilium auratum

LOBELIA

Cardinalis. *Cardinal Flower.* Very attractive spikes of brilliant scarlet bloom, which continue for several weeks.

LYCHNIS · Campion

All of the Campions are of easy culture, growing in any soil, and all lovers of flowers like to grow them. They have a variety of popular names, such as Devil's Lightning, Jerusalem Cross, Scarlet Lightning, Dusty Miller, and Ragged Robin.

Alpina. A lovely variety with pink flowers. Grows 8 to 12 inches high and blooms from June to August.

Chalcedonica. *Maltese Cross.* A very desirable plant and one of the most brilliant of the hardy perennials having orange-scarlet flowers in mid-summer. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Coronaria. *Rose Campion; Mullein Pink.* Sometimes called "Rose Champion," although I truly think this is a joke. Flowers are a rich crimson, and the leaves have a silvery velvet coat that makes them very attractive in the hardy border.

Coronaria alba. A white form of the above, and makes a good contrast planted with it.

Haageana. Large, brilliant orange-crimson flowers in May and June, excellent for cutting. Grows 1½ feet high.

Viscaria splendens fl.-pl. Forms a dense tuft of evergreen foliage, and in June has spikes of double, deep pink, fragrant flowers. 50 cts. each.

LYTHRUM

Perry's Variety. An improved variety with long rosy pink flowers. July to September.

MATRICARIA · Chamomile

Little Gem. Large, double white flowers. Grows 12 to 15 inches high.

MONTBRETIA. See Tritonia



Lychnis chalcedonica

MONARDA · Bee-Balm

Monardas are of easy culture, thriving in any good soil and producing showy plants 2 to 3 feet high. They have aromatic foliage and bright flowers during July and August.

Didyma. *Osweego Bee-balm.* Flowers bright scarlet.

Didyma alba. A new introduction with blush white flowers. Very showy.

Didyma rosea. Flowers are rose-colored.

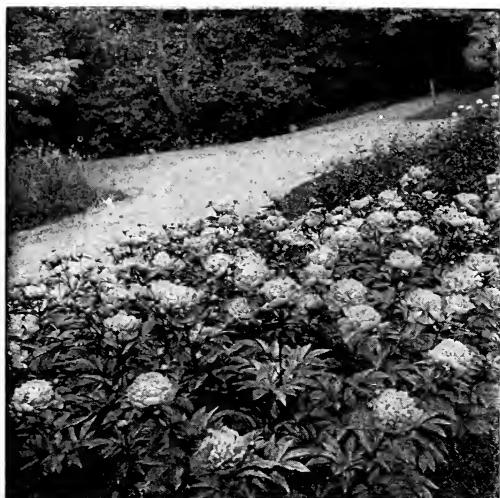
Fistulosa. *Wild Bergamot.* This plant is often found growing wild. It has attractive purple flowers. Welladapted for covering unsightly looking places.

Fistulosa alba. The white form of the native Bergamot.

Fistulosa mollis. Another native hardy perennial, of a very pleasing color—flesh-color to lilac.



An old-fashioned garden surrounded by a privet hedge



Peony border

MYOSOTIS • Forget-Me-Not

Scorpioides semperflorens (*M. palustris semperflorens*). True Forget-me-not. This plant requires damp, shady ground. It produces its dainty blue flowers from May to September.

NEPETA

Mussini. An excellent plant for any position but especially useful in the rock-garden. It is of dwarf, compact habit, producing masses of bloom of a beautiful shade of lavender. 50 cts. each.

NIEREMBERGIA

Rivularis. White Cup. A charming dwarf creeping alpine plant, bearing large, creamy white, cup-shaped flowers from July to September. Most desirable plants for the rockery.

CENOTHERA

Missouriensis. An excellent plant for a sunny position in the border or on the rockery. Its pretty yellow flowers are borne all summer.

Speciosa. Its large white flowers are particularly valuable as they come at a time when few other flowers are in bloom. It grows 1½ to 2 feet high and is in bloom from June to August.

PACHYSANDRA

Terminalis. A trailing plant 6 to 8 inches high, forming broad mats of bright glossy foliage. It is a ground-cover which will grow in all shady situations, and the only plant which will thrive under pine trees. Some of its main uses are: under all area-way copings, for loggia and enclosed porch uses, under evergreens, under all shrub planting, for shrub and flower-bed borders, for bordering walks and drives, for steep terraces in sun and shade, for city yards it is ideal, for dense shades under any kind of trees.

PÆONIA • Peony

The "Queen of Spring Flowers." Peonies are well adapted for massing in beds and particularly valuable for planting in groups among shrubbery or in the perennial border. Their requirements are simple. A good, deep, rich soil, open, sunny position, and a liberal supply of water during the growing season will produce a wealth of flowers. They are perfectly hardy in the most severe climates, require no protection, and are not troubled with insects or disease of any kind. In planting Peonies, care should be taken not to plant them too deep; the crowns should be covered with not more than 2 inches of soil. Too deep planting is a frequent cause of shy flowering.

Divisions 75 cts. each; plants \$1 each and up, according to size and variety



A rock-garden one year after planting

PAPAVER ORIENTALE

Oriental Poppy

These are not seen as often as they should be, as they are of very easy culture and true perennials, each year growing stronger clumps and larger flowers. Almost any kind of soil suits them, as long as it is deep enough, because the roots penetrate 3 to 4 feet into the ground.

The best time for setting out Oriental Poppies is September, as they become more or less established before the cold weather sets in. In the first year they should have a fairly good covering of rough material like boughs and branches, and the wind must be allowed to blow the leaves in, but do not pack manure, leaves, or straw around them, as field-mice like to eat the roots, or the crowns may rot on account of the air being excluded.

To make the best show with perennial Poppies, I would advise planting them in separate beds and having some later-flowering bedding plants, like salvias or late-flowering asters, placed between them for the reason that Oriental Poppies die down entirely after the flowering period is over. Do not let the seed get ripe on the plant, as that weakens it, and so lessens the profusion of flowers for the next season.

We sell only pot-grown stock, because this gives the most satisfaction to our customers, and produces the best results. Another advantage of pot-grown stock is that it can be planted in the spring very successfully and will bear a few flowers in the first season. To accommodate our customers, we also grow plants in 6-inch pots and sell them when they are in bloom, but of course they are much more expensive. We have, at the present time, the twenty named varieties listed below, and these are listed at different prices, so that everybody can enjoy the beauty of the so-much-admired Poppy.

Bracteatum. One of the largest-flowered fiery scarlet Poppies. A strong grower, about 2½ feet high.

Brightness. Of a lighter color than the preceding variety. A very free bloomer. Grows about 2 feet high.

Duke of Teck. The bright crimson flowers are borne on 18-inch stems, and it is not rare to see twelve flowers on one plant.

E. A. Bowles. A splendid Poppy of delicate apricot color, shading into soft pink. 50 cts. each.

Excelsior. 2 to 2½ feet. A very strong-growing plant with tall stems, bearing attractive rose-pink flowers in great abundance. The blooms last a very long time, making it superior to other varieties. 50 cts. each.

Grand Mogul. A very strong grower, sometimes developing 3-foot stems. Flowers often 8 inches across, of very attractive, deep red color.

Grossfurst. Rarely produces flower-stems less than 1½ feet high, and the blooms are of a deep crimson color with coal-black spots in each petal. One of the best of the crimson. \$1 each.

Goldschmidt. Looks almost like a dwarf among the other varieties, but what it lacks in boldness of effect is made up in profusion of flowers and attractive scarlet color. 50 cts. each.

Lightness. A strong, good plant, with flowers of the most pleasing soft rose-color imaginable. The petals are more or less ruffled, with the lower part almost pure white and the edges a beautiful soft pink.

Mahogany. Grows about 15 inches tall and the color of the flower, if not damaged by the sunlight, is exactly the color of mahogany wood—a very rare color in flowers. \$1 each.



Mrs. John Hawkins Poppies; 32 buds and flowers, one plant

Mr. Jesson. We would like every flower-lover to have at least one or two of these among their Poppies as its delicate shade of cerise-red blends very nicely with almost any other variety. 50 cts. each.

Mrs. John Hawkins. Certainly the very best of the pink Poppies—a good grower and flowers abundantly. Moreover, the color is one of the most agreeable pinks and the flowering period is at least ten days longer than any other variety. \$1 each.

Nancy. What we have just said of the preceding variety applies equally well to Nancy, with the exception that it is of a very agreeable deep crimson with a glossy black blotch at the base of each petal, showing very clearly on the outside. We really think that this is the best Oriental Poppy of its color. \$1 each.

PAPAVER ORIENTALE, continued

Oriflamme. 1 to 1½ feet. This is one of the most attractive Poppies as the flowers are orange-scarlet and grow in great profusion. The plants are very sturdy, causing the flowers to stand erect, reaching a height of 1 to 1½ feet. 50 cts. each.

Perfection. This is one of our own seedlings, and, as the name indicates, some of its fine points are well worth mentioning. It is a strong grower, with stems 1½ to 2 feet high, and large, deep flowers of a very lovely shade of pink throughout, with a very large black spot on each petal. Has good lasting qualities as a cut-flower. \$1 each.

Perry's White. The strongest grower of the white Poppies. The good-sized flowers have a large black spot on each petal. 50 cts. each.

Princess Ena. Light pink in color with no black spots on the petals. The flowers are medium-sized, but it is one of the hardiest Poppies.

Princess Victoria Louise. Very delicate pink flowers. This Poppy grows about 15 inches high and is of a more delicate habit than some others.

Primiers. 1½ to 2 feet. This is another of the Papavers that we have added to our assortment, and which we recommend very highly on account of its great flame-colored flowers 9 to 10 inches across. It grows 1½ to 2 feet high. 50 cts. each.

Syche. It is very difficult to give a description of the color of this Poppy. One could call it a light old-rose, and yet the rose-color does not predominate; still it is the only term we can use that nearly describes the flower. It is a good grower, but is rather a shy bloomer. 50 cts. each.

Queen Alexandra. One of the strongest growers, reaching a height of about 18 inches, with good-sized pink flowers.

Rose Queen. This Poppy should be included in every collection because of its very nice old-rose color. The flower is of good size, but the plants seldom grow taller than 18 inches. 50 cts. each.



Hardy Phlox. See page 17

PAPAVER ORIENTALE, continued

Royal Scarlet. A very strong grower, and as to the color, the name "Royal Scarlet" describes it well. The plants are very compact, the largest seldom reaching a height of more than 15 inches, and the flowers are borne well above them.

Salmon King. Another of the new varieties, and the improvement over Salmon Queen is inexpressible. Its value in the garden cannot be over-emphasized. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high. 50 cts. each.

Salmon Queen. Makes a very strong and pretty plant, with flowers of a shade between salmon and scarlet.

Silver King. A profuse-blooming white Poppy with flower-stems not over a foot long. Makes a nice contrast with the other fiery colors. \$1 each.

Spotless. This is, without doubt, a new Poppy, as the name describes it as being the only one in cultivation without a sign of a blotch. It is a most beautiful shade of pink, and very free-flowering, making it worthy of a place in any hardy garden. 50 cts. each.

Sunny Jim. One of the new varieties. It has attractive, semi-double, scarlet flowers. A very much improved variety of Goldschmidt. Grows 1½ to 2 feet high. 50 cts. each.

Wierttemburgia. A splendid new variety midway in color between Grand Duke and Nancy. We like it very much. \$1 each.

How to Prepare Papaver orientale as Cut-Flowers

To make a real success of Oriental Poppies as cut-flowers, follow the instructions as given below and you will be surprised with the results.

Take a small pitcher full of boiling hot water, early in the morning (the earlier the better—if possible before sunrise), and go into the garden. Cut the bloom as soon as it seems ready to open or if it has opened the night before, and dip immediately into the boiling hot water. Leave them in there for about three to four minutes, and change them to the desired vase or receptacle. Keep out the full sunlight, and they often last for six days in the house. If you prepare the Poppies in this way, you will get twice as much pleasure from your flowers.

PENTSTEMON • Beard Tongue

These most satisfactory garden plants thrive best in full exposure to the sun, and are not particular as to soil. Very showy when in bloom.

Heterophyllus. The great masses of rose-purple flowers which this plant produces last a considerable time.

Lævigatus digitalis. Bears large spikes of long white flowers, with purple throats, in June and July. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

Torreya (P. barbatus torreyi). Spikes of brilliant scarlet flowers from June to August. Grows 3 to 4 feet high.

PHYSOSTEGIA • False Dragonhead

One of the most beautiful midsummer-flowering perennials, forming dense bushes 3 to 4 feet high and bearing spikes of delicate, tubular flowers, not unlike the gigantic heather.

Virginiana. Bright, soft pink.

Virginiana alba. Pure white; very fine.

Virginiana speciosa. Very delicate pink.

PHLOX DECUSSATA**Hardy Phlox**

Among the hardy perennial plants none are of more importance than the well-known Phloxes. They grow well in almost any soil, flowering through a long season, and will grow and remain in good condition for some time without attention, yet respond quickly and are greatly improved by cultivation. Whether planted in spring or fall, a mulch of old manure thrown around the roots will greatly benefit the plants. Phlox should be planted about 18 inches apart. They require plenty of water during the dry season. Late in the fall, about November, after the stalks have been cut, a litter of leaves should be spread over them for winter protection.

Bouquet Fleuri. Very large flowers of deep pink.

Champs Elysees. Flower dark purple.

Comet. Cerise-pink with white shaded center. Dwarf habit.

Commander-in-Chief (Hindenburg). Crimson-red with dark eye.

Elizabeth Campbell. Flowers large, light salmon, changing to pink, with a dark crimson eye.

Embarrassment. Dwarf; shell-pink.

Eugene Danzanvilliers. Lilac, white center.

Fernando Cortez. Purple-red; very large.

Homeland (Deutschland). Large trusses of brilliant dark orange-red flowers.

Jeanne Bart. Pink, light center.

Jeanne d'Arc. Snow-white. Very late.

L'Avenir. Wine-red.

La France. Plants grow about 2 feet tall, bearing large, individual flowers in very large trusses and of a particularly pleasing color of pink.

Minerva. Fine scarlet.

PHYSALIS • Ground Cherry

Alkekengi. *Strawberry Tomato.* Whitish flowers and red fruit surrounded by a blood-red bladder, resembling a lantern. Very showy.

Francheti. *Chinese Lantern Plant.* An ornamental variety of the Ground Cherry, forming dense bushes about 2 feet high, producing freely its bright orange-scarlet lantern-like fruits, which, when cut, will last all winter. Very attractive plant.



Physalis

PLATYCODON • Balloon Flower

The Platycodons are closely related to the campanulas, and form neat-branched stalks of upright habit.

Grandiflorum. A handsome perennial, with bright blue, bell-shaped flowers in June and July. Grows 2 feet high.

PLUMBAGO LARPENTÆ. See Ceratostigma

POLEMONIUM

Humble. *Jacob's Ladder.* Finely cut, deep green foliage and sky-blue flowers in June and July. Grows 1 to 1½ feet high.

Reptans. *Greek Valerian.* Dwarf, compact-growing perennials, with loose panicle-like clusters of light blue flowers in April and May. Grows 1 foot high.

POTENTILLA HYBRIDS • Cinquefoil

Gibson's Scarlet. A trailing plant, with very showy flowers.

Nepalensis (P. formosa). Single rosy red flowers in profusion. Handsome foliage. Fine for the hardy border.

Yellow Queen. Large, double, globular flowers of pure yellow.

PRIMULA • Primrose

Acaulis (P. vulgaris). *Common English Primrose.* Fragrant pale yellow flowers in April and May.

Veris. *English Cowslip.* A popular, low-growing plant, blooming early in spring in a variety of colors. Grows 6 to 9 inches high.

PYRETHRUM. See Chrysanthemum

RUDBECKIA • Coneflower

Lacinata, Golden Glow. These are indispensable plants for the hardy border. They are strong, robust growers, thriving anywhere and giving a wealth of bloom that is excellent for cutting. Its masses of golden yellow, dahlia-like flowers are borne from July to September. Grows 5 to 6 feet high.

Purpurea. See Echinacea purpurea.

SALVIA • Sage

Azorea grandiflora. A very popular and delightful species with sky-blue flowers in August and September. Grows 3 to 4 feet high.

Greggi. The flowers are a dull purple with lower lip a showy carmine, growing to a height of 2 to 3 feet; suitable to any climate or soil.

SANTOLINA • Lavender Cotton

Chamæcyprissus incana. A dwarf evergreen perennial with silvery green foliage and yellow button-like flowers. Fine for rockwork.

SCABIOSA

Caucasica. A good hardy perennial with soft lilac flowers that are fine for cutting. An unusual color in perennial plants.

Japonica. The clear blue flowers of this Japanese variety are very attractive. Grows 2 to 3 feet high.

SAXIFRAGA • Saxifrage

Macnabiana. In May and June this lovely perennial is a mass of white flowers spotted red. Grows 1 foot high.

SEDUM • Stonecrop

Acre. *Gold Moss.* A dwarf plant with rich green foliage and bright yellow flowers from May to July. Often used for graves; valuable for rockery or carpet-bedding.

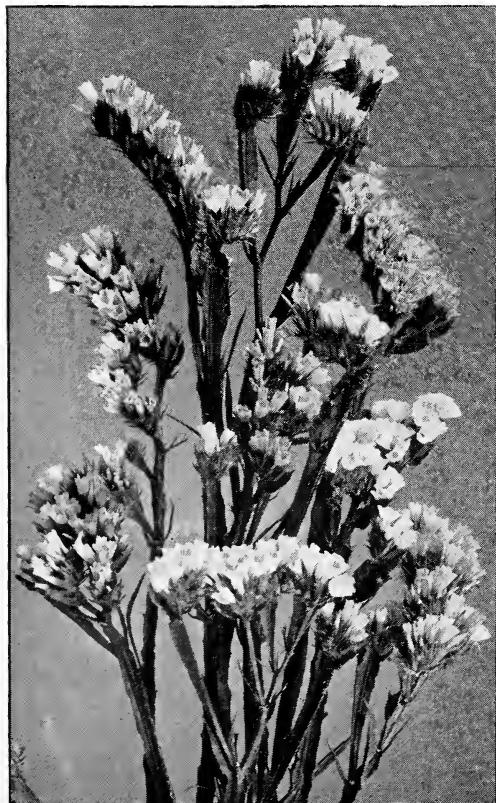
Acne album. White-flowered form of above.

Pulchellum. Trailing plant with rosy purple flowers in June and July. Foliage assumes rich tints of red, brown, and purple. Grows 3 to 4 inches high.

Sarmentosum. A rapid-growing creeping variety that has small, flat heads of bright yellow flowers from May to July. Averages about 6 inches in height, and is excellent for rockeries.

Sieboldi. A charming variety with rose-pink flowers in August and September and attractive foliage that changes from blue and cream to coral-rose. Grows 9 inches high and is one of the best for rockeries and borders.

Spectabile. *Showy Stonecrop.* One of the prettiest, erect-growing varieties, attaining a height of 18 inches. Its broad, light green foliage and immense heads of handsome rose-colored flowers make it indispensable as a late-blooming plant. August and September.



Statice

SEDUM, continued

Spectabile atropurpureum. Deep rosy crimson flowers in August and September. Dark brown leaves. Grows 1½ feet high.

Spectabile rubrum. This is an improvement over *S. spectabile*, the flowers are brighter, and make a better show with the light green of the leaves.

Stoloniferum coccineum (*S. spurium coccineum*).

Flowers pink. A fine plant for covering bare-looking sandy places and for hot, sunny locations as it appreciates full sun. Grows 6 inches high.

SIDALCEA

Rose Queen. A very distinct variety with beautiful rose-pink flowers in July and August. It grows 2 to 3 feet high.

SILENE

Pennsylvanica. *Peat Pink.* Its rose or pink flowers somewhat resemble those of the creeping phlox, and are borne in small, dense, terminal cymes 6 to 9 inches high. Excellent for rock-work.

Schafta. This is one of the best of the many rock plants, with its rosy flowers appearing just above the rosette of leaves about 6 inches high, from June to October.

SILPHIUM • Rosin-weed

Perfoliatum. *Cup Rosin-weed.* Beautiful yellow flowers 2 to 3 inches across from July to September. The plants do well in full sunlight and grow 6 to 8 feet high.

SPIRAEA

Elegant border plants, with feathery plumes of flowers, and attractive foliage. It grows best in half shade, in rich, moist soil.

Chinensis. A distinct and handsome variety, with large silvery pink flowers in June and July. Grows 2 feet high. 30 cts. each.

Filipendula fl.-pl. See *Filipendula hexapetala*.

Kamtschatica. See *Filipendula camtschatica*.

Lachs-Konigen. One of the *Astilbe* class, with very large trusses of pink flowers. A great improvement on the old *Astilbe japonica*. 50 cts. each.

Pentapetala fl.-pl. One of the best *Spiraeas*. The pure white, double flowers are very useful for cut-flowers. Thrives in moist places.

Philadelphia. Of the same class as the *Lachs-Konigen*, only with cream-colored flowers turning to pink; very showy. 50 cts. each.

Venusta. See *Filipendula rubra venusta*.

STATICE

Armeria (*Armeria maritima*). *Sea Thrift.* Has the same appearance as the above, but the flowers grow about a foot high, with very wiry stems, and if you keep the flowers cut, they will continue to bloom for a long time.

Armeria laucheania. These plants look like real tufts of grass. They are evergreen and almost everblooming if the faded flowers are cut out. The flowers are a light pink, about 8 inches tall.

Bee's Ruby. A wonderfully free-blooming variety, bearing great quantities of rosy carmine flowers. Grows 1 to 1½ feet high.

Latifolia (*Limonium latifolium*). A dwarf plant with large, leathery, evergreen leaves and very small sky-blue flowers.

Tatarica (*L. tataricum*). Attractive foliage and purplish red flowers in August and September. Grows 1 to 2 feet high.

STOKESIA

Lævis (*S. cyanea*). *Stokes' Aster*. A beautiful native plant growing from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet high. The lavender-blue cornflower-like blossoms are borne from early July until late in October and are valuable for cutting. Of easy culture, growing well in almost any sunny position.

Lævis (Cyanea) Hybrids. These new and improved Stokesias have larger flowers than the class and also deeper blue and more finely cut. They bloom from July to October and grow 1 to 2 feet high.

THYMUS · Thyme

Serpyllum coccineum. A creeper well worth planting, especially in rockeries, also for edgings. The leaves can be used for seasoning in cooking and they give a pleasant aroma to clothes presses after the stems have been well pressed. It has dark green leaves and bright red flowers.

TRADESCANTIA · Spiderwort

Virginiana. An exceedingly variable plant bearing violet-blue flowers all summer.

TRITOMA. See *Kniphofia*

TRITONIA · Montbretia

Crocospæflora. Of South African origin. Very showy orange-crimson flowers in great profusion. Most effective when planted in a clump because of its light green, iris-like leaves. It should be given enough room to develop well, either on sloping ground, where the water is well drained, or on level ground. In the latter case it is better to lift plant in the fall and store in a coldframe.

VALERIANA

Dioica. *Marsh Valerian*. Grows 1 to 2 feet high and bears an abundance of pale rose-colored flowers. Thrives in moist soil.

Officinalis. *Garden Heliotrope*. Very fragrant pinkish white flowers in June and July. Grows 3 to 5 feet high.

VERONICA · Speedwell

Incana. *Woolly Speedwell*. Violet-blue flowers in July and August. Silver-gray foliage. Suitable for rockery or border.

Longifolia subsessilis. *Clump Speedwell*. This variety is best planted in the spring. It grows about 3 feet high, bearing long spikes of deep blue flowers, and requires good garden soil and plenty of water during the dry season. Perfectly hardy but should be well covered with some stable litter on account of the severe frosts.

Officinalis. *Common Speedwell*. A prostrate, leafy plant that grows under trees and in shade where no grass will grow, covering the ground with a permanent sod. It has pale blue flowers from May to July.

Repens. Dwarf, evergreen plant, covered in spring with pale blue flowers.

Spicata erica. *Heath Speedwell*. A heatherlike Speedwell with delicate pink flowers from June to July.



Viola, Jersey Gem

VERONICA, continued

Spicata rosea. Has pink flowers of a very pleasing shade.

Teucrium rupestre. A fine plant for edging or covering rock-work. It grows about 4 inches high, forming a dense mat of foliage, and in May and June, is covered with bright blue flowers.

Teucrium rupestre alba. Same as above, with flowers white.

VINCA · Periwinkle

Minor. A fine, dwarf, evergreen trailing plant that grows especially well in shady places where no grass will grow, also on graves. It has lilac-blue flowers all summer.

VIOLA · Violets

Cornuta. *Tufted Pansy*. A much-prized variety on account of its long-stemmed violet flowers. Blooms profusely.

Jersey Gem. A new and very pretty variety that will grow in any good garden soil in a sunny position. Large, fragrant flowers of pure violet color from May to November. Grows 6 inches high. 50 cts. each.

Odorata fl.-pl. This is the old-fashioned English Violet. Has deep violet flowers with a very sweet fragrance and is especially adapted for half-shady positions.

Odorata, Marie Louise. *Single Violet*. Lavender-blue flowers on long stems, making them fine for cutting. Needs a half-shady position.

YUCCA

Filamentosa. A well-known, hardy, perennial plant that is very popular on account of its hardy, ornamental, broad, sword-like foliage and tall, branched, spikes of large, fragrant, creamy white flowers during June and July. It makes an ideal plant for all positions.



One of our foundation plantings of Evergreens

Evergreens and Conifers

The coniferous evergreens are indispensable in all ornamental plantings. Their quaint and symmetrical shapes give a finish to the landscape, and whether planted as single specimens or grouped together in masses, the golden, light green, and silver green of their foliage is beautiful both winter and summer.

The soil in our nursery is especially adapted to the development of fibrous roots, enabling us to dig each tree with a large ball of earth, which is then burlapped. When trees are received by customers, they should be immediately unpacked and planted. This is very important and should be attended to very carefully. The size of the hole in which the tree is to be placed should be governed by the size of the ball of earth. Make the hole twice as large as the ball and about 4 to 8 inches deeper; in this way all the soil for a foot or more will be loosened and cultivated. If the soil is poor, clayey, or sandy, well-decayed manure should be added, preferably cow-manure, about one part to four of soil, and should be thoroughly mixed. It is also a good plan to leave a space about 5 to 6 inches deep around each plant, forming a basin. It will be necessary to water the trees twice a day during the dry season, until the roots commence to grow, which will be indicated by the new growth on the tips of the branches. The soil should be firmly pressed down around the tree.

In comparing prices on evergreens, their height alone cannot establish their value. Of two plants of the same height, one may be different in width and compactness, and consequently have greater value. In this list we mention only the varieties best suited to this location and which withstand the severe winters in our nursery.

ABIES douglasii See *Pseudotsuga douglasii*

CHAMÆCYPARIS · Cypress

This class of evergreens is particularly attractive on account of its many varied tints of foliage, and some varieties are feathery, making a pleasant contrast when planted with other evergreens. They are pyramidal in habit, thrive well in almost any soil, and are particularly useful for formal effects, grouping, or single specimens on lawns; also for hedges, window-boxes, and rockeries.

Filifera (*Retinospira filifera*). *Thread Cypress*. The long, thread-like branches are very pendulous, with the lateral shoots distinct. Foliage of a consistent bright green. Worthy of its popularity. 1½ to 2 feet, \$3; 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.50.

Filifera aurea. Most attractive, bright golden form of above, with similar habit. 1½ to 2 feet, \$3; 2 to 3 feet, \$5.

CHAMÆCYPARIS, continued

Obtusa. A graceful tree with bright clear green foliage. Slow and compact grower. Price on application.

Obtusa aurea. A variety of above with golden yellow young growth. Price on application.

Obtusa crippsi. One of the hardiest and most beautiful of the golden Cypresses. It is a slow grower with flattened terminal branchlets, forming disks of two distinct shades of golden yellow, the inner portion being the lighter in color. Very rare and choice. Price on application.

Obtusa gracilis. A most graceful and hardy little tree of good form, habit, and color. One of the best semi-dwarf trees known. 1½ to 2 feet, \$5; 2 to 2½ feet, \$7.50.

Pisifera. *Sawara Cypress*. Branches horizontal, with flattened branchlets and feathery leaves closely adpressed, green above and grayish white beneath. Makes a shapely specimen. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3; 2½ to 3 feet, \$4.



Chamæcypris pisifera plumosa veitchii

CHAMÆCYPARIS, continued

Pisifera aurea. *Golden Sawara Cypress.* Golden feathery foliage. One of the most exquisite Cypresses. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.50; 2½ to 3 feet, \$4.50.

Pisifera plumosa. *Plume Cypress.* The main stems are erect, but side shoots assume a plume-like arrangement, with the leaf-points prominent. Its branches are slender and pliable, imparting a feathery appearance. A good hedge plant of graceful habit with delicate, glaucous foliage. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3; 2½ to 3 feet, \$4.50.

Pisifera plumosa aurea. A variety of above with golden foliage. The most popular of all ornamental evergreens. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.50; 2½ to 3 feet, \$4.50.

Pisifera plumosa sulphurea. A beautiful variety with compact, sulphur-tinted branchlets. Quite distinct. 2 to 2½ feet, \$4.50.

Pisifera plumosa veitchii. A dense-growing variety with silvery bluish green foliage that is most attractive for contrast with other varieties having dark green or golden foliage. Very popular. 1½ to 2 feet, \$3; 2 to 2½ feet, \$4; 2½ to 3 feet, \$5.

BIOTA. See *Thuja*

GINKGO • Maidenhair Tree

Biloba (*Salisburia adiantifolia*). Belongs to the conifers, but has the habit of the deciduous trees and sheds its fan-shaped leaves in the fall. It is of special value for solitary planting to secure picturesque effects, as it is sparsely branched and slender and has clustered, fan-shaped, thick dark green foliage. Very hardy. 6 to 8 feet, \$2; 8 to 10 feet, \$3.

JUNIPERUS • Juniper

A remarkable group of evergreens, for the many and varied forms, from tall to dwarf, mostly of pyramidal habit, are used as single specimens and in groups, for hedges, as shelters or windbreaks, and in rockeries. The columnar forms are popular in many formal gardens.

Canadensis. A low-growing tree of spreading habit, with light green foliage. This is suitable for planting near walks or in corners. 2-foot spread, \$3.50.

Chinensis. *Chinese Juniper.* Very hardy upright, pyramidal bush with scale-like foliage. A very ornamental evergreen. 2 to 2½ feet, \$3; 2½ to 3 feet, \$4.

Chinensis albo-variegata. A beautifully variegated dwarf variety, in which numerous sprays of white are prettily interspersed among the dark green foliage. A formal, erect grower. 1 to 1½ feet, \$2.50.

Chinensis pfitzeriana. *Pfitzer's Juniper.* A very hardy, valuable, spreading variety, with silvery green color. Both the main stems and lateral shoots have a light, feathery appearance. The leaves have two prominent white lines on the under side. 1½ to 2-foot spread, \$3.50.

Communis. *Common Juniper.* Medium-sized, columnar shrub with dark blue-green foliage. 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

Communis hibernica. *Irish Juniper.* A distinct and beautiful variety of narrow columnar form and dense outline. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.50.

Communis suecica. *Swedish Juniper.* Narrow, columnar variety with rather long, spreading leaves. The tips of the branches droop and are light bluish green. 2 to 3 feet, \$3.50.



Chamæcypris pisifera plumosa aurea



Juniperus chinensis pfitzeriana

JUNIPERUS, continued

Japonica aurea. *Golden Japanese Juniper.* Dwarf grower of spreading habit, with bright golden yellow foliage. Very attractive at all times, particularly when planted among other evergreens. 1½ to 2 feet, \$4.50.

Procumbens. *Trailing Juniper.* Dense, low shrub of spreading habit, with dark green foliage. Suitable for borders and rockeries. 1½ to 2-foot spread, \$3.50.

Sabina. *Savin.* Low, trailing habit; deep green foliage. Fine for massing and suitable for planting by steps, rockeries, or on an embankment. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50; 1½ to 2 feet, \$3.

Sabina tamariscifolia. *Gray-Carpet Juniper.* A distinct, trailing variety of Sabina. The needle-

JUNIPERUS, continued

SABINA TAMARISCIFOLIA, continued

shaped leaves have a deceptive but pleasing shade of gray-green. Fine for edging. 1 to 1½-foot spread, \$2.

Squamata albo-variegata. A prostrate variety with thick branchlets ascending at the apex. The foliage is crowded, grayish or bluish green, variegated with white. Bluish black fruit. 1 to 2 feet, \$3.50 each.

Virginiana. *Native Red Cedar.* Often compared to the classic cypress. Spreading, upright branches; leaves are bright green in summer and golden brown in winter. 2½ to 3 feet, \$2.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$4.

Virginiana albo-spicata. *White-tip Red Cedar.* Similar to type above in growth, but the branchlets are elegantly tipped with silvery white. 1 to 2 feet, \$3 each.

Virginiana cannartii. A very scarce variety of pyramidal habit, with dark green, silvery foliage. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.50; 2 to 3 feet, \$3.50.

Virginiana glauca. *Silvery Red Cedar.* Columnar habit and blue, glaucous foliage that is beautiful at all seasons. 1 to 1½ feet, \$2.50.

Virginiana schotti. A bright green form of *J. virginiana* but of slower growth and brighter appearance. 2 to 3 feet, \$3.50.

LARIX • Larch

Europaea. *European Larch.* The common variety. A rapid grower of pyramidal shape, with small, drooping branches. 4 to 5 feet, \$3; 5 to 6 feet, \$4; 6 to 7 feet, \$5.50.

PICEA • Spruce

These ornamental and useful trees are planted as windbreaks and screens more extensively than any other evergreen. They grow rapidly, live for years, are hardy, and thrive in almost any location.



Foundation planting of Evergreens with Ampelopsis covering the house



Foundation Plantings in Glen Rock, N. J.

PICEA, continued

Canadensis (alba). *White Spruce.* A decorative species of dense habit when young, and with rather light, bluish green, aromatic foliage. Very hardy. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$3; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, \$4.

Engelmanni. Tall, slender, compact, pyramidal tree, with foliage having a rich silvery sheen. Very ornamental as well as hardy; slow grower. 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, \$2.50.

Excelsa. *Norway Spruce.* Foliage dark green; very handsome; has pyramidal, lofty appearance. 2 to 3 feet, \$3; 3 to 4 feet, \$5.

Pungens. *Colorado Spruce.* A strong, hardy grower. Foliage bluish green, very conspicuous and beautiful. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$4; 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, \$6.

Pungens Kosteri. *Koster's Blue Spruce.* This is one of the most conspicuous and remarkable of all conifers for ornamental planting. Owing to its magnificent, vivid bluish coloring, it always attracts attention. Perfectly hardy in every climate, and can be planted without any trouble. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, \$16; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, \$20.

PINUS · Pine

What the apple is among the fruits, what the oak is among the broad-leaved trees of the temperate zone, the Pines represent among the conifers. They are frugal by nature and can stand poverty better than surfeit—nevertheless they respond best to medium conditions, and withstand well the cold, bleak winds to which they are subjected.

Banksiana. *Jack Pine.* A rather shrubby tree with stiff, twisted dark and light green needles. Cones are lustrous and sometimes remain several years on the trees. Very hardy. 2 to 3 feet, \$3; 3 to 4 feet, \$3.50.

Cembra. *Swiss Stone Pine.* A dwarf variety with dense, bluish gray foliage. Very good for shady places. 12 to 15 inches, \$2.50; 15 to 18 inches, \$3.50.

PINUS, continued

Densiflora. *Japanese Red Pine.* An ornamental hardy tree, rapid-growing when young. It is often very picturesque when older, its spreading branches forming an irregular, rather broad head. Branchlets orange-yellow. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$4.50; 2 to 3 feet, \$5.50.



Picea pungens kosteri



Another one of our plantings

PINUS, continued

Excelsa. *Himalayan Pine.* Handsome tree of somewhat loose habit, its spreading and lightly ascending branches forming a broad, open pyramid. Branchlets bluish green. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$4; 2 to 3 feet, \$5.

Montana mughus. *Dwarf Mugho Pine.* A distinct variety that resembles *P. montana*, but is of more compact and prostrate habit, with the tips of branches ascending. The dull green needles are slightly twisted. 15 to 18 inches, \$3.50; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$4.50.

Nigra. *Austrian Pine.* Tall tree with broadly ovate head and very dark green rigid foliage. Rapid grower, and very hardy. 2 to 3 feet, \$1.75; 3 to 4 feet, \$2.75.

PINUS, continued

Ponderosa. *Bull Pine.* Tree with stout, spreading, often pendulous branches; needles long and twisted, light green and growing in pairs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$3.

Rigida. *Pitch Pine.* Needles stiff and spreading, dark green; grows well on dry or poor soil; rapid grower when young, and is very hardy. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$3.

Strobus. *White Pine.* One of the best native Pines. Pale, light green foliage; hardy and valuable. 2 to 3 feet, \$5.

Sylvestris. *Scotch Pine.* Rapid grower; strong branches and short, stiff, blue-green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, \$5.50.

Thunbergi. A handsome tree that is hardy in the North. The branches are often somewhat pendulous, forming a broad, pyramidal head. The foliage is grayish or silvery white. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$4.50; 2 to 3 feet, \$5.50.

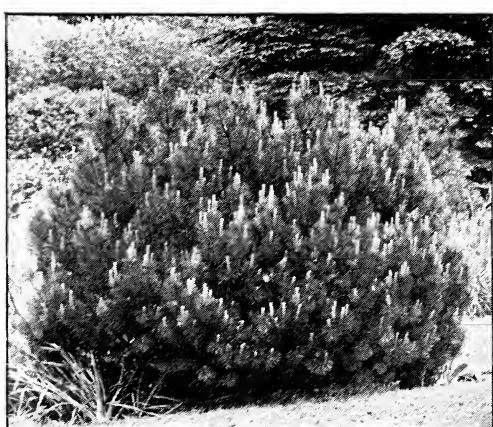
PSEUDOTSUGA

Douglasii. *Douglas Fir.* One of the most desirable Firs. It is an excellent quick grower with dull green foliage. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, \$3; 2 to 3 feet, \$4.

RETINOSPORA. See *Chamæcyparis*

TAXUS · Yews

The Yews are very desirable evergreens for park planting. They are densely clothed with dark green foliage and are particularly beautiful in autumn when covered with scarlet berries. As they are slow growers, they are excellent for hedges and easily trimmed to any desirable shape. They thrive best in moist, sandy loam and endure shade well.



Dwarf Mugho Pine



Taxus cuspidata

TAXUS, continued

Baccata. *English Yew.* Bushy, dark, glossy green foliage; bright scarlet berries. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 to \$5.

Baccata aurea. *Golden English Yew.* A golden-leaved variety of above. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 to \$8.

Baccata hibernica. *Irish Yew.* A slow-growing, pyramidal form, with very dark green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, \$2 to \$8.

Cuspidata nana (cuspidata brevifolia). *Dwarf Japanese Yew.* It has rather irregular outline with dense, bushy habit and deep green leaves. Frequently used for hedges for which purpose it may be clipped or may be allowed to grow naturally. Thrives in our northern climate. 1½ to 2 feet, \$5.



Evergreens in our Nursery

All goods in this Catalogue are offered subject to being unsold on receipt of order and the prices quoted are subject to change without notice



Foundation planting of small Evergreens

THUYA · Arborvitæ

Ornamental evergreen trees of narrow, pyramidal habit, with much ramified branches and branchlets arranged frond-like. The fruit is a small cone not exceeding one inch. They are well adapted for hedges or windbreaks and so form a nice background for other ornamental plants. Can be pruned easily and form a good solid hedge. They are unequaled for formal planting. The dwarf varieties are ideal for limited space.

Occidentalis. *Common American Arborvitæ.* This variety is very useful for hedging and screening, as it is a native that grows anywhere and thrives in any climate. Foliage soft, light, and bushy. Also good for ornamental purposes. 2 to 3 feet, \$3.50; 3 to 4 feet, \$4.50.

Occidentalis aurea. A yellow and green variegated form of above. 2 to 3 feet, \$3.

Occidentalis cristata. *Crested Arborvitæ.* The drooping branches grow close together; dark green foliage. 2 to 3 feet, \$3.

Occidentalis elegantissima. *Golden-tipped Arborvitæ.* The tips of the young shoots are golden yellow during summer and autumn. Very attractive. 1 to 2 feet, \$3.

Occidentalis ellwangeriana. *Tom Thumb Arborvitæ.* A dwarf variety having feathery green foliage which changes to a bronze hue in winter. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2; 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.50.

Occidentalis globosa. *Globe Arborvitæ.* Round, compact form with dense foliage. 8 to 10-inch spread, \$1.50; 10 to 12-inch spread, \$2.

Occidentalis hoveyi. Dwarf, egg-shaped form with bright green foliage. 10 to 12 inches, \$2.

Occidentalis lutea. *Peabody's Golden Arborvitæ.* A broad, pyramidal form with clean yellow foliage. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.50.



Pyramidal Arborvitæ

THUYA, continued

Occidentalis lutea, B. & A. Compact, broad pyramidal form, much superior to *T. occidentalis lutea*. Remains a showy bright yellowish green all through the winter, changing to golden yellow in spring. 1 to 2 feet, \$3.

Occidentalis vervæneana. *Vervæne Arborvitæ*. More compact than *T. occidentalis* and is clothed in deep green foliage retaining its color throughout winter. 1 to 1½ feet, \$2.50; 1½ to 2 feet, \$3.50.

Occidentalis wareana (*T. occidentalis sibirica*). *Ware's Arborvitæ*. Large, glaucous green foliage; forms a broad pyramid. Very handsome and hardy. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.50; 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.50.

Occidentalis wareana lutescens. A light sulphur-yellow form of above, becoming deeper in the fall. 1½ feet, \$2.50; 1½ to 2 feet, \$3.50.

Orientalis (*Biota orientalis*). *Oriental Arborvitæ*. Pyramidal or bushy tree with deep green foliage. Very valuable for ornamental planting. 1 to 1½ feet, \$2.50; 2 to 3 feet, \$3.50.

Orientalis aurea (*B. aurea*). *Golden Oriental Arborvitæ*. Low, compact grower, with golden yellow foliage in spring changing to bright green with age. 12 inches, \$2.50; 15 inches, \$3.50.

Orientalis aurea nana (*B. aurea nana*). *Berckman's Golden Arborvitæ*. Very pretty dwarf form with yellow-tinged foliage, changing to bronze. 12 to 15 in., \$3.



Tsuga canadensis

Canadensis. *Canada Hemlock*. One of the most beautiful and graceful evergreens. As it is a native tree it grows rapidly and is very hardy. Splendid for lawn specimens or large informal groups; also very good for hedging if planted closely together and kept neat by frequent shearing. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2.50; 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.50.



Rhododendrons and Kalmias in an ideal spot



Rhododendrons one year after planting

Broad-leaved Evergreens

This class of shrubs is being used more and more each year, not only for their large, bright, shining green leaves, which are retained the year round but principally for their magnificent display of flowers in early summer. When planted among other evergreens, they form a beautiful contrast. Most of them prefer a shady place and soils which are sour with accumulations of dead leaves or evergreen needles thereby beautifying spots which are particularly difficult for cultivation of other kinds of plants. Most of them are American natives and therefore perfectly adapted to our climate.

ANDROMEDA

Beautiful flowering shrubs bearing lovely, drooping, bell-like blossoms. They are perfectly hardy and flower in any situation. Valuable for planting under trees, on the margins of woodlands, and other shady positions.

Catesbaei (*Leucothoe catesbaei*). The vari-colored leaves are often used for decorating. Flowers are white, very fragrant, in long, pendulous racemes. 1 to 1½ feet, \$1.50.

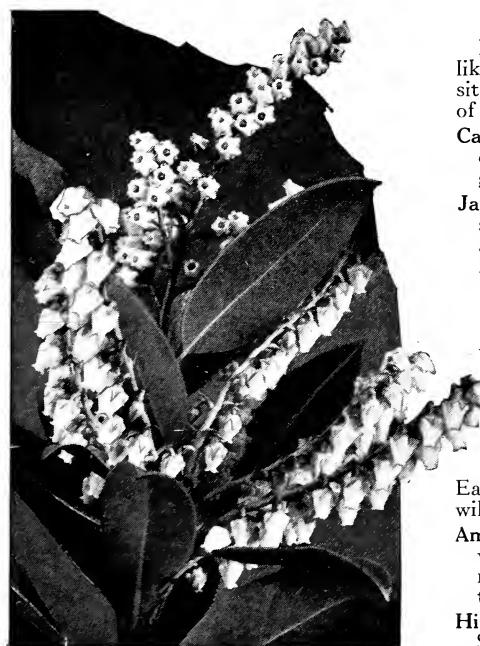
Japonica (*Pieris japonica*). A shrub of medium height with smooth, narrow foliage crowded at the end of branches, and panicles of red buds which become white when open. 2½ to 3 feet, \$4.50.

AZALEA

A group of extremely showy plants which maintain a fine compact habit, completely enveloping themselves in brilliant bloom at their season. In fact they are so delightful that a great many Azaleas are grown in pots for winter flowering and before the Federal quarantine shut out the importation of plants from Holland they were imported in tremendous quantities for the Easter market. The varieties below are hardy types which will make an equally brilliant display in the garden.

Amœna. A low-growing evergreen shrub of bushy habit and very hardy. The flowers, which appear in May, are a bright rosy purple. Foliage has a pretty bronze tint in fall and winter, giving it a cheerful appearance. 12 to 15 inches, \$3.

Hinodigiri. *Japanese Azalea*. The flowers are bright scarlet. Similar to *A. amœna*, except that the foliage is round in shape and larger. 10 to 12 inches, \$3.



Andromeda japonica

BUXUS • Boxwood

The different species vary in size and shape, but all are dense, compact growers, with dark green, glossy leaves. Used for walks, groups, edgings, hedges, and as specimens in tubs for formal gardens and terraces. Should be slightly protected during the severe winter months. 18 to 20 inches, \$5; 20 to 24 inches, \$8.

Dwarf Boxwood. 4 inches, \$10 per 100; 6 inches, \$12 per 100; 8 inches, \$20 per 100.

EUONYMUS

Japonicus. *Japanese Burning-bush.* A very decorative shrub with glossy green foliage and bright green bark. Particularly suited to plant between evergreens in sheltered positions. When it becomes old it bears very bright orange-red berries. 50 cts. and 75 cts.

KALMIA

Angustifolia. *Lambkill; Sheep Laurel.* Grows about 3 feet high and bears small clusters of rose-colored flowers in spring. 12 to 15 inches, \$3.

Latifolia. *Mountain Laurel.* Broad, glossy green, shining foliage; beautifully colored flowers in large and showy clusters. One of the best ornamental shrubs in existence. Good for planting with rhododendrons and other shrubs; also as single specimens. In many states it is honored as the national flower. 1½ to 2 feet, \$2; 2 to 3 feet, \$3.

MAHONIA

Aquifolium. *Oregon Holly Grape.* This shrub must be cultivated in a very sheltered position, otherwise it loses its leaves in winter. The beautiful, prickly foliage, similar to "Christmas Holly," is deep glossy green, turning to a bright bronze in winter. Bright orange-yellow flowers and dark blue fruit in fall. 10 to 12 inches, \$1.50; 12 to 15 inches, \$2.25.

RHODODENDRONS

This magnificent class of ornamental evergreens cannot be too highly recommended, as they form one of the most attractive of landscape plantings. Even when not in bloom they are highly pleasing on account of their beautiful, dark, rich green foliage. For a most delightful effect they should be planted in groups. The color of the flowers runs from pure white and rose to deep crimson, and from creamy white to dark purple. They grow in almost any soil, but thrive best in a porous loam which contains plenty of fibrous matter. They should be protected slightly from the burning rays of the sun and the drying winds and be watered freely, especially during the dry season and when in bloom, as drought is more injurious to them than the winter's cold. It is necessary that the seed-pods should be removed soon after flowering, as neglect of this often retards blooming the following spring.

The hybrids are practically unobtainable, but we will do our best to obtain them for customers who specifically desire them.

The following varieties are best suited for this section of America, both on account of their hardiness and blooming qualities:

Prices of Catawbiense Hybrid Rhododendrons: 1½ to 2 feet, \$4.50; 2 to 2½ feet, \$6; 2½ to 3 feet, \$8

Catawbiense grandiflorum. A native of America, and used for specimens and for grouping. It will thrive in either shady or exposed positions. Flowers vary in color from pure white to delicate pink, and are produced in great profusion. 1 to 1½ feet, \$2.50; 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.

Maximum. More shade-loving and later-blooming than above. 1 to 1½ feet, \$2.50; 2 to 2½ feet, \$3.

Carolinianum. Highly pleasing, with pink flowers and rich dark foliage. 2½ feet. \$3 each.



Rhododendron maximum



A very inviting driveway in Hohokus, N. J.

Shade and Deciduous Ornamental Trees

The fundamental purpose of trees in landscape planting is to furnish the great masses of foliage which frame and divide and partly constitute the views and landscape pictures to the very sky-line, to screen and conceal unsightly objects, and to furnish shade and shelter. The enjoyment the trees give, by their beautiful flowers, variety of foliage, especially in autumn, and ornamental fruit, is worthy of careful consideration. Trees should be selected in accordance with the natural and intended character of the scenery, and should be well adapted to climate and soil. We have made a careful observation and study, in this respect, of the natural tree-growth of the eastern states, and can give advice concerning any variety for any particular place.

In selecting the following varieties we have used extra precaution, choosing only such kinds as possess decorative merit, suitable for lawn, park, shrubbery, avenue, and street planting.

The heights mentioned for the trees in this catalogue are actual sizes we have in the nursery at the present time.

ACER · Maple

While one of the most popular varieties of trees for shade, the Maples are also among the most ornamental and valuable for beautifying grounds, streets, and parks. They assume a splendid color in the fall.

Dasycarpum. *Silver Maple.* A rapid-growing tree with foliage bright green above and silvery white underneath. 10 to 16 feet, \$5 to \$15.

Dasycarpum pyramidale. *Pyramidal Silver Maple.* A form of above of very pyramidal shape. Excellent for screening. 8 to 10 feet, \$4.

Platanoides. *Norway Maple.* Good growing tree, forming a large, rounded head of spreading branches with shining, dark green foliage. Ideal shade tree and one of the best for street-planting. 10 to 12 feet, \$4.

ACER, continued

Platanoides schwedleri. *Schwedler's Norway Maple.* A handsome ornamental tree with red foliage in spring. It is a strong, vigorous grower of compact habit. 8 to 10 feet, \$5; 10 to 12 feet, \$6; 12 to 14 feet, \$7.

JAPANESE MAPLES

Extremely handsome Maples of dense but graceful habit, with elegant, delicately cut foliage. They are especially beautiful in spring, with their delicate shades of green and red, and in autumn, when the leaves assume most striking tints. Admirably adapted for planting in groups and produce a distinctive as well as charming effect on account of the variety of colors. They also look beautiful as specimens on the lawn. We offer the following varieties as best suited to our climate and soil:

JAPANESE MAPLES, continued

Palmatum (polymorphum). Small, deeply cut green leaves; new shoots bright red. 2 to 3 feet, \$3.

Palmatum atropurpureum (polymorphum atropurpureum). Beautiful, deeply cut, blood-red foliage. 1½ to 2 feet, \$5.

Palmatum aureum. Foliage shaded gold with green suffusions, contrasting beautifully with the dark shades of green in shrubbery planting. 15 to 18 inches, \$3.

ÆSCULUS

Parviflora (Pavia macrostachya). *Dwarf Horse-chestnut.* Similar to the Horse-chestnut but smaller, with smooth leaves and white flowers. 6 to 8 feet, \$6.

BETULA • Birch

Alba. *European White Birch.* A good grower with silvery white bark. 6 to 8 feet, \$2.50.

Alba laciniata pendula. *Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.* Silvery white bark and branches that are gracefully drooping; finely cut foliage. 4 to 5 feet, \$3; 5 to 6 feet, \$4.

CATALPA

Bungei. This is a dwarf tree with bushy heads on straight stems. Is often seen and always admired. Makes an excellent specimen where formal effects are desired, with its mass of light green, heart-shaped leaves. Handsome globe-headed standards. 4 to 6 feet, \$3.

Hybrida. *Teas' Hybrid Japanese Catalpa.* A shrub of spreading habit with fragrant, purple-spotted white flowers lasting several weeks. 4 to 6 feet, \$4.

CERCIS • Redbud

Canadensis. A native tree of medium size, with heart-shaped leaves. The flowers are reddish purple, appearing before the leaves, and certainly are a great attraction in the early spring months. 2 to 3 feet, \$1; 3 to 4 feet, \$1.50.

CORNUS • Dogwood

Florida. *White-flowering Dogwood.* A small tree, native of the United States, with glaucous foliage and large, very showy white flowers in spring. 4 to 6 feet, \$4.

Florida rubra. *Red-flowering Dogwood.* Like the above, with bright pink flowers. 4 to 6 feet, \$6.

HALESIA • Silver Bell

Tetrapetra. Hardy, small-sized tree which is covered with a bewildering cloudy mass of snow-white flowers about the middle of May, before the foliage appears. Leaves dark green above, pale green below. 5 to 6 feet, \$2.50.

KOELREUTERIA • Golden Rain Tree

Paniculata. A small tree, with large, divided, glossy leaves and golden yellow flowers in July. Good lawn tree. 5 to 8 feet, \$5.

PHELLODENDRON • Cork Tree

Amurense. A very tropical appearing tree of spreading form with round head and gray bark. Foliage dark green. Fruit black. 6 to 8 feet, \$4.

PLATANUS • Plane Tree

Orientalis. *European Plane Tree.* A broad, round-headed tree on a comparatively short trunk. Foliage bright green. Bark peels off in autumn, leaving the trunk creamy white all winter. Extensively used in Europe for street-planting. 6 to 8 feet, \$2.50.

POPULUS • Poplar

Eugenei (carolinensis). *Carolina Poplar.* Very distinct in habit of growth, making a straight, upright head. Large, shining leaves, taper-pointed. Good for screening. 8 to 10 feet, \$1.50.



An attractive spot in a suburban town



Young Lindens

POPULUS, continued

Nigra italica (fastigiata). *Lombardy Poplar.* A tall, narrow grower of erect habit. One of the most picturesque trees. 6 to 8 feet, \$1; 8 to 10 feet, \$1.75.

Vangeerti. Very nice, round-shaped head. The leaves are bright yellow in the spring and remain a very light green color the whole summer. 8 to 10 feet, \$3.

QUERCUS · Oak

Coccinea. *Scarlet Oak.* A rapid-growing tree with gradually spreading branches. The leaves are bright green and glossy above, light green and glabrous underneath, turning brilliant scarlet in autumn. 6 to 8 feet, \$2.50; 8 to 10 feet, \$4.

Nigra. *Water Oak.* The slender branches form a conical, round-topped head. Leaves dull bluish green above, paler green with brownish hair or veins beneath. 6 to 10 feet, \$4.

Palustris. *Pin Oak.* A handsome, rapid-growing tree, with graceful, drooping branches and bright green foliage, turning red in autumn. Often used for avenues. 6 to 8 feet, \$2.50; 8 to 10 feet, \$4.

Rubra. *Common Red Oak.* A rapid-growing, majestic tree, with broad, round head and deep red foliage in fall. 6 to 8 feet, \$2.50; 8 to 10 feet, \$4.

SALIX · Willow

Babylonica. This is the well-known Weeping Willow. It makes a very nice tree, with graceful drooping branches, and is especially suited for planting near brooks, lakes, and ponds. 8 to 10 feet, \$4.

TILIA · Linden; Lime Tree

Americana. *American Linden; Basswood.* A stately tree, with large, shining, dark green leaves and large, fragrant flowers. 8 to 10 feet, \$7.

Euchlora (dasystyla). *Crimean Linden.* A tree of rapid growth with leaves dark, glossy green above and pale underneath. Bark of young branches bright green. 6 to 8 feet, \$6.



A community planting



One of our terrace plantings

Deciduous Shrubs

The chief value of shrubbery lies in its continuous flowering season and in the artistic ways in which it may be planted; moreover, some of the shrubs have edible fruits. Many shrubs, such as the Lilacs, some of the Spireas, Gooseberries, and Currants, produce leaves early in the season, and others, like the Forsythia, Daphne, and Juneberry are covered with blossoms at this time. From early spring until November, leaves and flowers are to be found on deciduous shrubs, and from June until the following spring ornamental fruits can be seen on their branches, from the red berries of the Elder until the Barberries end the season. Some of the leaves, like those of the Chokeberry, Thunberg's Barberry, Hazels, Viburnums, and Dogwoods, are beautifully colored in the fall. Even in winter, shrubbery is very attractive on account of the many-colored, graceful stems and branches. Nothing is more effective for shutting out unsightly views of fences, outhouses, back yards, etc., and they are also appropriate for steep slopes in lieu of grass, as after they are once established they do not turn brown, but will take care of themselves, whereas grass needs frequent attention. We give you a list of the best varieties of shrubs for this part of the country. All are of the very highest quality, have a good root system, have been transplanted every two years, and are perfectly clean; in short, they are good, bushy plants in all sizes. We have some very good standards on several varieties of flowering shrubs.

Prices: \$1 each, and up, according to size and variety

ACANTHOPANAX

Pentaphyllum (*Aralia pentaphylla*). Admirably adapted for rocky banks and slopes and makes a good hedge. It has graceful, prickly branches, luxuriant foliage, and inconspicuous yellowish green flowers.

ALTHÆA frutex. See *Hibiscus syriacus*

AMYGDALUS. See *Prunus*

ARALIA

Pentaphylla. See *Acanthopanax pentaphyllum*.

Spinosæ. *Devil's Walking-stick; Hercules' Club.* This tall-growing shrub is desirable in producing a subtropical effect as the leaves are very large and attractive and it bears large panicles of white flowers. Very ornamental either for groups or planted separately.

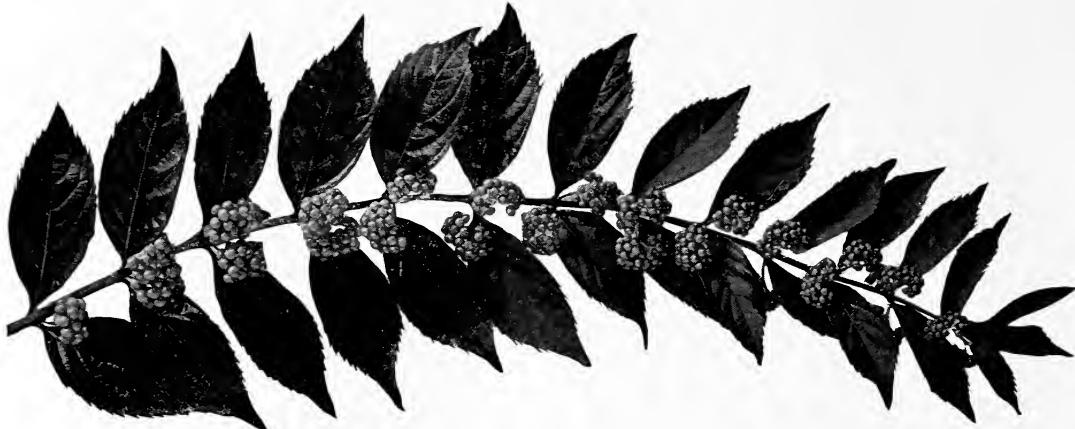
ARONIA

Arbutifolia. *Red Chokeberry.* Very ornamental shrub with leaves glabrous above and whitish green below and white flowers, followed by bright red berries. 2 to 4 feet.

Melanocarpa (nigra). *Black Chokeberry.* The attractive large shining green leaves turn a beautiful crimson in the fall. It bears an abundance of black berries which are attractive to birds and which remain on the plants until about Christmas.

AZALEA

The flowers of the Azalea, which usually cover the entire bush, present a gorgeous display of colors in spring. It prefers a semi-shaded, moist soil, and with a little extra care, such as a mulch in fall, will give a beautiful floral display the following spring. After flowering, remove seed-pods to increase next season's bloom. (See also Broad-leaved Evergreens.)

Berries of *Callicarpa purpurea*

BERBERIS • Barberry

A low, ornamental shrub that is very attractive with its bright orange-yellow flowers in spring, red, dark blue, or nearly black fruits in fall, and bright-colored leaves in fall and early winter.

Thunbergi. This pretty Japanese variety is of dwarf habit with small leaves turning to a beautiful red in autumn. 1½ to 3 feet.

Vulgaris. *European Barberry*. The yellow flowers are followed in early autumn by orange-scarlet fruit. 1½ to 3 feet.

Vulgaris atropurpurea. *Purple Barberry*. The violet-colored fruit and leaves are very effective when contrasted with lighter foliage. 1½ to 3 feet.



Deutzia Lemoinei. See page 35

BUDDLEIA

Intermedia. *Wisteria Butterfly Bush*. The violet-colored flowers of this variety appear in the summer when few other shrubs are in bloom. A very attractive hardy shrub.

CALICCARPA

Purpurea. *Chinese "Beauty Berry"*. This shrub never grows tall, and will make a very nice show on account of the clusters of beautiful, purple, bead-like berries which often quite cover the entire branches and remain till midwinter.

CALYCANTHUS • Sweet Shrub

Floridus. *Carolina Allspice*. Large foliage; chocolate-colored, double flowers of delightful fragrance. This was a favorite shrub of old time gardens and almost everyone knows it as a pleasant childhood memory. 1½ to 3½ feet.

CARAGANA • Pea Tree

Arborescens. *Siberian Pea Tree*. A shrub or low tree with pea-shaped yellow flowers in May. 2 to 4 feet.

CHIONANTHUS

Virginica. *White Fringe Tree*. Especially suited to be grown as a specimen shrub or small tree on the lawn. It is of elegant habit, with dark green, glossy foliage, and produces large numbers of showy racemes of pure white feathery flowers in June, and large blue berries in the fall, which form a great attraction for the birds.

CLETHRA

Alnifolia. *Summersweet*. A slow-growing shrub, with finger-like clusters of white, very fragrant flowers in midsummer when very few other shrubs are in flower. 2 to 4 feet.

COMPTONIA • Sweet Fern

Asplenifolia. An attractive undershrub, with fern-like, scented foliage and brownish yellow flowers in late spring. Useful for foliage masses on rocky or barren places. 1 to 3 feet.

CORNUS • Dogwood

Alba sibirica. *Coral Dogwood*. A rare variety, with white flowers in spring, white berries in fall, and bright red bark in winter. 3 to 4½ feet.

CORYLUS • Hazelnut

Avellana atropurpurea. *Purple-leaved Filbert*. A conspicuous shrub with large, dark purple leaves. Fine for contrast. 2 to 4 feet.

Avellana aurea. A variety of above with beautiful golden yellow foliage. 2 to 3 feet.

CYDONIA • Japanese Quince

Japonica. *Flowering Quince*. A showy and very popular shrub that bears such a profusion of brilliant scarlet blooms in early spring that it has been called "Burning Bush" in some localities. The blooms are followed by yellow pear-shaped fruits. An excellent spiny hedge plant. 2 to 4 feet.

DESMODIUM. See *Lespedeza formosa*

DEUTZIA

Gracilis. A good, hardy, dwarf shrub, yielding a round, compact mass of white flowers in June. 1½ to 2½ feet.

Lemoinei. A very desirable, vigorous-growing shrub with slender, arching branches and large clusters of graceful white flowers. Excellent for forcing. A very profuse bloomer.

Scabra candidissima. A valuable shrub, with pure white, double flowers in profusion on strong, upright branches. Often grows 8 feet and more. 2 to 4 feet.

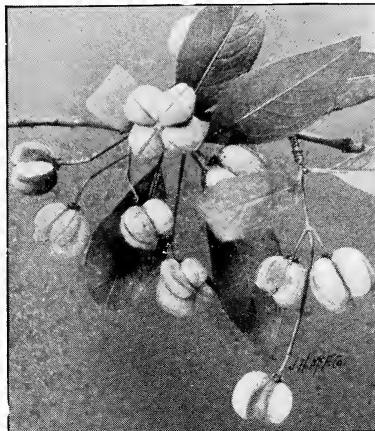
Scabra, Pride of Rochester. A vigorous grower and early bloomer. Very graceful and handsome. Large, double, pinkish white flowers in profusion. 2½ to 5 feet.

ELÆAGNUS

Longipes. Foliage bright green above, yellowish white below; pale yellow flowers in May, hanging in wreaths, followed by scarlet berries in June. Very showy and a great attraction for the birds. 2 to 4 feet.



Forsythia viridissima



Seed-pods of Euonymus europaeus

EUONYMUS

Alatus. Of more or less spreading habit. The foliage turns a very nice color in the fall, and the wood is covered by a thick layer of cork.

Americanus. *Strawberry Bush*. An upright, native shrub with slender green branches. Its scarlet fruit adds to its beauty in the fall. 2 to 4 feet.

Europaeus. *European Burning Bush*. A large shrub, covered with orange-scarlet seed-pods in the fall. 2 to 3 feet.

EXOCHORDA • Pearl Bush

Grandiflora. A beautiful, tall, rapid-growing shrub, covered with dazzling white flowers in May. 3 to 5 feet.

FORSYTHIA • Golden Bell

Intermedia. A very graceful shrub with slender, arching branches almost covered with bright golden flowers in spring, followed by glossy green foliage. The most floriferous of the Golden Bells. 3 to 5 feet.

Suspensa. *Weeping Golden Bell*. When in bloom the branches of this shrub droop like arches of gold. Particularly good for retaining wall or bank. 2½ to 4 feet.

Suspensa fortunei. Very vigorous shrub with bright yellow bark and dense masses of golden yellow, bell-shaped flowers early in April. 3 to 5 feet.

Viridissima. Covered with yellow, bell-like flowers early in April, before the leaves appear. The foliage is long, deep green, and smooth. 3 to 4½ feet.

HAMAMELIS • Witch Hazel

Japonica. A choice specimen of low growth; queer yellow flowers; blooms just before winter. 2 to 4 feet.

Virginiana. Small, bright yellow flowers in late autumn. 2 to 4 feet.

HIBISCUS • Shrub Althea

Syriacus (Althaea frutex). *Rose of Sharon*. Hardy, tall-growing, symmetrical shrubs whose form and many-colored blooms in August make them excellent for garden use or for formal plantings.



Hydrangea arborescens grandiflora

HYDRANGEA

Arborescens grandiflora. *Snowball Hydrangea.* Large, pure white flowers from May to August; very showy. It thrives in almost total shade and many a dark north wall can be brightened with a few plants of this variety along its base. 2 to 3 feet.

Paniculata. Another variety of upright growth, blooming in August and September.

Paniculata grandiflora. This is a beautiful variety blooming in August when other flowers are scarce. At first the blooms are pure white, changing to pink and old rose. The dried flowers cling to the shrub till midwinter and can be used for home adornment. 2 to 4 feet.

JASMINUM • Jasmine

Nudiflorum. *Naked-flowered Jasmine.* If you plant this shrub in a warm, sunny corner, it will produce a wealth of flowers as early as February. Ordinarily they appear early in spring before the leaves. 2 to 6 feet.

KERRIA

Japonica. *Globe Flower.* A green-branched shrub with an abundance of yellow flowers, from June to October. 2 to 4 feet.

Japonica flore-pleno. A double-flowering variety which grows much taller than the preceding. Is a very desirable shrub in large collections. The flowers are much like bright yellow button chrysanthemums and are almost continually produced.

LESPEDEZA

Formosa (*Desmodium penduliflorum*). A showy shrub, with a mass of pea-shaped, rosy purple flowers. It is the latest flowering of the shrubs and dies down to the ground every winter.

LIGUSTRUM • Privet

Amurensis. *Amur Privet.* An upright-growing shrub with oblong, lustrous green foliage and white flowers. It is more hardy than California Privet and grows to a height of 15 feet.

Ibota. *Ibota Privet.* Large, glossy, distinct foliage and fragrant white flowers in profusion followed by black berries. One of the best. 3 to 4 feet.

Lucidum tricolor. *Tricolor Privet.* Leaves margined with white.

Ovalifolium. *California Privet.* Fast-growing shrub with large, dark green, glossy foliage. It grows well in almost any situation and is one of the most popular hedge plants. 4 to 6 feet. See also, Hedge Plants.

Ovalifolium variegatum. *Golden California Privet.* Like the above, but leaves variegated with yellow. Best golden Privet. 1½ to 3 feet.

Vulgare. *European Privet.* Foliage is half evergreen, turning a purple hue in fall. The panicles of white flowers are followed by black berries. 3 to 5 feet.

LONICERA

Upright Honeysuckle

Fragrantissima. *Winter Honeysuckle.* A beautiful shrub of spreading habit. The deep green foliage is almost evergreen. Flowers small, creamy white, very fragrant, appearing before the leaves. 3 to 4 feet.

Morovi. *Morrow Honeysuckle.* Small, pure white flowers; bright red fruit in August; very attractive.

Tatarica. *Tartarian Honeysuckle.* Very fragrant, small, pink flowers followed by red fruit which is very decorative. 2 to 4 feet.

Tatarica alba. *White Tartarian Honeysuckle.* Same as above, but has large, creamy white flowers. 2 to 4 feet.



Specimen plant of Privet

MAGNOLIA

Acuminata. Tall, pyramidal tree with large leaves, greenish yellow or glaucous green flowers, cylindrical pink fruit. 5 to 7 feet.

Lennei. *Dark Purple Japanese Magnolia.* Has the darkest purple flowers of any Magnolia; blooms late in May. 2 to 3 feet.

Soulangeana. One of the Chinese varieties. Flowers white, back of petals purple; profuse bloomer.

Soulangeana alexandrina. Blooms in early April 3 to 5 feet.

Stellata (halleana). A dwarf variety with pure white, semi-double flowers that are delicately fragrant. 1 to 3 feet.

MALUS

Angustifolia. *Southern Crab.* A very robust-growing shrub with spiny branches. The extremely attractive pink flowers, very early in the spring, are followed by round yellow fruit.

Atrosanguinea. *Carmine Crab.* This variety is easier to grow into tree shape than the preceding. The pretty deep red flowers keep their color, and are followed by attractive, choice fruit in the fall.

Baccata. *Siberian Crab.* A small tree of spreading nature with bright green leaves and pure white, fragrant flowers, followed by ornamental yellow fruit, spotted with red.

Floribunda. *Japanese Flowering Crab.* The warm red buds, which open to light pink, delicately shaded flowers, are borne very profusely, and are followed by red fruit.

Floribunda purpurea. *Purple Crab.* Very free-flowering variety with rose-red blossoms rather dwarf in habit.



Malus ioensis plena



Magnolia soulangeana

MALUS. continued

Halliana parkmanii. *Parkman's Crab.* A compact-growing form that is tenacious of its dark green foliage. The semi-double flowers are beautifully flushed warm rose.

Ioensis plena (Ioensis bechteli). *Bechtel's Crab.* The best variety in existence and as hardy as an oak. It forms very nice pyramidal small trees just loaded in the spring with double, soft pink, fragrant flowers.

Niedzwetzkyana. *Red-veined Crab.* Showy, deep pink flowers, fading white, followed by very ornamental purplish fruit.

Scheideckeri. *Scheidecker's Crab.* The double flowers are of a light rose color, very similar to those of *M. floribunda*. It stays in bloom an exceptionally long time.

Spectabilis. *Chinese Flowering Crab.* A very hardy shrub whose beautiful coral-red buds pale to delicate rose when fully open and are exquisitely fragrant.

MYRICA

Cerifera. *Southern Wax Myrtle.* A native, almost evergreen shrub, with glossy deep green leaves of a spicy fragrance and bearing many small light blue berries which look as if made of wax. This is the reason for the name Wax Myrtle.

PAVIA. See *Æsculus*

PHILADELPHUS • Mock Orange

Coronarius. *Sweet Mock Orange.* A shapely shrub with handsome, dark green foliage and a profusion of fragrant white flowers in June. 1½ to 3 feet

Plant of *Philadelphus coronarius*

PHILADELPHUS, continued

Coronarius folii aureis. A variety of above with golden yellow foliage. 1½ to 3 feet.
Coronarius grandiflorus. Tall shrubs with large creamy white flowers and large foliage.
Lemoinei erectus. A very tall, upright variety, covered with pure white flowers. 2 to 4 feet.

PRUNUS

Cerasifera pissardi. *Purple-leaved Plum*. A small tree with maroon-red leaves from spring to fall; very beautiful. 3 to 5 feet.
Glandulosa rosea plena (*Amygdalus chinensis rosea plena*). *Double Pink-flowering Almond*. An abundance of pink flowers early in spring.

Rhodotypos *kerrioides*

PRUNUS, continued

Glandulosa flore albo-plena (*Amygdalus persica flore albo-plena*). *Double White-flowering Almond*. Blooms early in spring. A white variety of above.

PYRUS ARBUTIFOLIA. See *Aronia arbutifolia*.

RHODOTYPOS

Kerrioides. *Jet-bead*. Handsome, large foliage and branches clustered with white flowers in spring, followed by jet-black berries which last through the winter. 3 to 4 feet.

RHUS • Sumac

Cotinus. *Smoke Tree; Purple Fringe*. Large-growing shrub, forming broad, round head. Flowers delicate, fringe-like, or feathery in summer; when in bloom has the appearance of a cloud of smoke. Very decorative. 2 to 4 feet.

RIBES • Flowering Currant

Odoratum (aureum). *Golden Currant*. Small, spicy-scented yellow flowers in abundance in May, followed by dark brown or black fruit. The leaves are three-lobed and of a lustrous shining green color. 2 to 3 ft.

ROBINIA

Hispida. *Rose Acacia*. A medium-sized shrub which spreads considerably and is best in border or mass plantings. Beautiful rose-colored flowers in abundance from July to August.

SAMBUCUS

Canadensis. *American Elder*. Quick-growing shrub with white flowers in flat panicles in midsummer, followed by black fruit.

SPIRÆA

Billardi. Brown, hairy branches, with double-toothed foliage. Flowers bright pink, rather narrow and dense, in July and August. 2 to 5 feet.

Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. A dwarf shrub, that has an abundance of crimson flowers from June to October. The brightest of all Spireas. 1 to 3 feet.

Japonica (callosa). Dwarf. Bluish green leaves; deep rosy pink flowers.

Japonica fortunei alba (callosa alba). Fortune's Dwarf White Spirea. White blooms all summer.

Opulifolia aurea. (Physocarpus opulifolius). Creamy white flowers in clusters; foliage golden.

Prunifolia fl.-pl. Bridal Wreath. Tall, handsome, early-flowering shrub, with dark green, shining foliage, turning orange in the fall, and literally covered with an abundance of small, double, white flowers that are borne close to the stem making lovely garlands of bloom.

Reevesiana. Tall shrub with slender, arching branches, leaves dark green above, bluish green below, and large, pure white flowers in May.

Thunbergi. Dwarf. One of the first to bloom. Branches slender and slightly drooping. White flowers.

Vanhousteei. This is one of the most beautiful of the early-blooming Spireas. It is tall with long, slender branches, bending down with their great quantity of white flowers.

SYMPHORICARPOS • Snowberry

Racemosus. Waxberry. Slender branches, usually bending under their weight of white berries. Especially good for steep embankments. 3 to 7 feet.

Vulgaris. Indian Currant; Coral Berry. More compact and bushy than the foregoing; valuable on account of its red berries. 2½ to 4 feet.

Orbicularis variegatus. Foliage marked white and yellow. Low-growing habit. 2 to 3 feet.



Berries of *Symphoricarpos racemosus*

Build a Rock Garden

Even if your space lacks stones, a beautiful craggy rockery can be had by using Tufa Rock which we can supply in any quantity and quite cheaply. Its texture and appearance are exactly right for almost all the most desirable rock plants. Write for prices.



Spiraea Thunbergi



Single Lilacs

SYRINGA · Lilac

The Lilacs are among the most popular and ornamental shrubs and hardly a garden or park is found without them. The flowers vary in color from dark purple to lilac, pink, and white and are very sweetly fragrant. They are very showy, especially when in bloom, both as single specimens and in the shrubbery border. After blooming they should be pruned, for if done later it will destroy a large part of the flower-buds for the coming season. They grow in almost any soil, but do best in one that is rich and moderately moist. We offer varieties best suited for this climate.

Chinensis (Rothomagensis). *Chinese Lilac.* Large, broad panicles of reddish flowers.

Japonica. *Japanese Tree Lilac.* The yellowish white flowers of this variety appear after other Lilacs are through blooming. Glossy leathery leaves.

Josikaea. *Hungarian Lilac.* A late-blooming Lilac with single violet flowers and shining dark green foliage.

Persica. Pale lilac flowers in rather loose, broad panicles; slender, arching branches.

Persica alba. Similar to above, with white flowers.

Vulgaris. The common fragrant purple Lilac. Single flowers.

Vulgaris alba. A white variety of above.

Vulgaris, Charles X. Large loose trusses of dark lilac-red flowers.

Vulgaris, Emile Lemoine. Lilac-rose. Double.

Vulgaris, Pres. Carnot. Lavender with white center. Double.

Vulgaris, Pres. Grevy. Large, double lilac-blue flowers in panicles.

Vulgaris, Rubra de Marly. Reddish purple. Single.

Vulgaris, Souvenir de Louis Spaeth. Dark purple. Single.

TAMARIX · Tamarisk

Gallica indica. A tall shrub with slender, upright branches, dull green leaves, and pink flowers in long racemes. 2 to 4 feet.

VIBURNUM

Opulus. *European Cranberry Bush.* Tall-growing shrub with white flowers in May, followed by oval, scarlet berries in clusters. Fruit remains on branches and keeps its bright color until the following spring. 2 to 4 feet.

Tomentosum plicatum. *Japanese Snowball.* A beautiful tall shrub with brownish purple foliage that is distinct and attractive. The large flower-heads resemble snowballs and are followed by brilliant scarlet berries, turning to black. 3 to 6 feet.

WEIGELA · Diervilla

Amabilis. One of the hardiest of its class. It bears a great profusion of pale or deep rose flowers in June and July. 3 to 6 feet.

Floribunda. Vigorous-growing shrub. Flowers brownish crimson in bud, opening to dark or bright crimson.

Hybrida candida. Pure white flowers.

Hybrida, Congo. Of vigorous growth, with abundant, large, purplish crimson flowers. 3 to 6 feet.

Hybrida, Eva Rathke. Erect, very free-flowering shrub with deep carmine-red flowers.

Hybrida nana variegata. Dwarf variety having leaves bordered yellow. Flowers deep rose.

Hybrida, Isoline. Flowers white or slightly pink, with yellowish spot in throat. 3 to 5 feet.

Hybrida steltzneri. Free-flowering variety with dark red blooms. 3 to 5 feet.

Rosea. Very attractive rose-colored flowers. 3 to 5 feet.



Weigela rosea

Hedge of *Berberis Thunbergii*

Hedge Plants

BERBERIS · Barberry

Thunbergi. *Japanese Barberry.* Low, dense, horizontal growing shrub with large, brilliant red fruit that remains on the branches until the following spring. The foliage turns bright red in fall. Requires little attention or pruning and is perfectly hardy. 15 inches to 2½ feet. 25 cts., 35 cts., and 50 cts. each.

Thunbergi atropurpurea. *New Red-leaved Barberry.* One of the most outstanding novelties of recent years. It is like the green-leaved Japanese Barberry in all respects except foliage which is a rich lustrous bronzy red, resembling the brilliantly colored Japanese maples. It retains this gorgeous coloring all summer and in fall changes to bright orange, scarlet, and red shades—more brilliant than the Japanese Barberry. The scarlet berries remain on the plant all winter. Should be planted in full sun to develop its brilliant coloring at all seasons. \$1.25 each and up, according to size.

Vulgaris. *European Barberry.* The common old-fashioned Barberry, quite often found in the New England States near old farmhouses. It is very attractive in late fall and winter on account of the numerous scarlet berries it bears. 2 feet. \$1.

Vulgaris atropurpurea. *Purple Barberry.* Very pretty purple-leaved variety that makes a fine colored hedge. 1½ to 2 feet. \$1 each.

CRATAEGUS · Hawthorn

Oxyacantha. *Common English Hawthorn.* A low-growing tree that is excellent for hedge planting. It has a great profusion of single white flowers in May and rich dark green foliage. 2 to 4 feet. \$1.25 each.

DEUTZIA

Gracilis. A dwarf, compact hedge plant, with a mass of beautiful, white flowers in June. Needs little attention to keep in order. 1 to 1½ feet. \$1 up.

FORSYTHIA

Intermedia. The slender, arching branches of this variety are covered with bright golden yellow flowers in early spring and later by rich glossy green foliage. Can be kept in shape as well as California privet. 2 to 4 feet. \$1 up.

HIBISCUS

Syriacus (*Althaea frutex*). *Shrub Althea; Rose of Sharon.* Strong, straight-growing shrub with beautiful flowers in autumn, when few other plants bloom. A good grower and very hardy with rich foliage. Very good hedge plants. 2 to 4 feet, \$1 up.

LIGustrum · Privet

Ovalifolium. *California Privet.* The most popular hedge plant. It has large, glossy, dark green foliage that is retained until late in winter. \$4 per 100 up.

ROSA

Rugosa. *Rugosa Rose; Japanese Rose.* Makes an ornamental as well as serviceable flowering hedge and is good for exposed positions. The stems are thickly furnished with prickles, thus keeping out intruders and eliminating the use of unsightly fences. Its foliage is shining dark green, and it bears its red or white flowers from June to September. In winter it is covered with scarlet berries. 1½ to 2 feet. Red or White, \$1 up.



Roses

In a general catalogue it is impossible to give an extensive list of Roses. Below we give only an outline of the different types of Roses, and of the Hybrid Tea and Tea Roses we mention only those that we are quite sure will give satisfaction, both in growth and flower.

HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES

These are commonly called June Roses, as they chiefly bloom in that month. To insure the best success prune hard every year. List of the varieties on application.



Gruss an Teplitz

HYBRID TEA ROSES

These Roses bloom monthly. They come next in hardiness to the June Roses, and need the same good treatment. Of all improvements we have had in late years in floriculture none is more remarkable than the enormous change in the Hybrid Tea Roses. They are the most useful flowers in the garden if taken care of, and if given proper protection in the fall, they will last a number of years. In color schemes there is no other class of flowers that can compare with them. You will be surprised how many rose-buds—there is nothing more attractive for the dinner-table—can be cut from a small rose-bed that is carefully cultivated. They commence blooming about the middle of June and continue until frost kills them, which in sheltered positions sometimes will be about the middle of November. I have never heard of anyone who was disappointed in a bed of Hybrid Tea Roses.

We give below a list of those which we recommend very strongly on account of their very robust plants and the very choice varieties.

Price: \$1 each, \$9 per doz., except where otherwise noted

Black Beauty. Dark red.

Chateau de Clos Vougeot. Velvety scarlet, changing to deep crimson.

Cleveland. Old-rose, coppery yellow at base; large flowers.

Columbia. This is one of the best pink Roses.

Etoile de France. Velvety crimson.

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

Florence Pemberton. Very large creamy white flowers, suffused with light pink.

George C. Waud. Orange-red; perfect in shape. Gorgeous. Deep orange-yellow.

Grange Colombe. Soft silvery rose shaded yellow.

Gruss an Teplitz. Crimson-scarlet. Very robust grower.

Harry Kirk. Bright primrose-yellow. Good late bloomer.

Hoosier Beauty. Glowing crimson; buds are very long and pointed.

Kaiserin Auguste Viktoria. This is, without a doubt, one of the best white Hybrid Tea Roses.

Killarney. The well-known "Pink Beauty."

Killarney Queen. A little darker shade than Killarney.

Konigin Carola. Soft rose.

Lady Alice Stanley. Deep coral-rose.

Lady Ashtown. Pale pink with yellow at the base of the petal.

Lady Pirrie. Reddish salmon.

La France. The oldest Hybrid Tea Rose. A very beautiful pink.

Laurent Carle. Brilliant carmine.

Los Angeles. A Rose of American origin, and one of the best as to fragrance, shape, and color, which is coral-pink.

Louise Catherine Breslau. Bush of rather branching habit with flesh-pink blooms.

Marquise de Ganay. Silvery pink.

Miss Cynthia Forde. Brilliant rose-pink.

Mme. Caroline Testout. The same color as La France.



Radiance Roses

HYBRID TEA ROSES, continued

Mme. Edouard Herriot. Coral-red, shaded with yellow.

Mme. Jules Bouche. White, shaded pink.

Mme. Leon Pain. Salmon-pink.

Mme. Segond Weber. Rosy salmon.

Mrs. Aaron Ward. Indian yellow. One of the best.

Mrs. Arthur Waddell. Reddish salmon.

Mrs. George Shawyer. Brilliant rose.

Ophelia. Salmon-pink, shaded rose.

Pharisaer. Rosy white, with silvery pink center.

Prince de Bulgarie. Flesh color.

Queen Mary. Canary-yellow, shading to red.

Radiance. Carmine-red. One of the best.

Souvenir de Gustave Prat. Silvery yellow flowers.

Willowmere. Rich pink, shaded yellow.

AUSTRIAN BRIER ROSES

Harison's Yellow. Very bright yellow.

CLIMBING AND TRAILING ROSES

Aviateur Bleriot. Bright yellow.

Dorothy Perkins. Soft, light pink.

Excelsa. Deep crimson.

Hiawatha. Single, brilliant scarlet flowers.

Dr. Van Fleet. One of the fastest growers.

Silver Moon. Snow-white flowers.

White Dorothy Perkins. Pure white.

Christine Wright. Pink.

Paul's Scarlet Climber. Scarlet.

BABY RAMBLER

All the leading varieties at current prices



Dorothy Perkins Roses

Hardy Vines and Climbers

Hardy, trailing vines are fine for covering bare spots and shady places on lawns and under trees and also excellent for screening verandas, terraces, walls, etc.



Clematis paniculata

AMPELOPSIS

Quinquefolia. *Virginia Creeper.* Large, green foliage, changing to brilliant scarlet in fall. Clings to any rough surface without support. \$1 each.

Tricuspidata veitchi. *Japanese Creeper.* Rapid-growing vine with beautiful, green foliage, changing to brilliant tints in fall. Hardy and very popular. Clings to any rough surface without support. \$1 each.

ARISTOLOCHIA

Sipho. *Dutchman's Pipe.* A rapid-growing climber with brownish flowers resembling a pipe, and fine light green leaves. \$1.50 each and up.

BIGNONIA

Radicans. *Trumpet Creeper.* Strong-growing vine with yellow-red flowers. \$1 each.

CLEMATIS

This vine is always in great demand, and for beautifully colored flowers cannot be excelled. We can supply all the standard varieties.

Paniculata. *Sweet Autumn Clematis.* The best and prettiest of all garden vines with attractive foliage and small, white, and very fragrant flowers produced in great profusion in late summer. Strong, field-grown plants. 50 cts. to \$1 each.

EUONYMUS

A hardy, dense-growing, trailing, self-clinging vine with dull green leaves having white veins.

Radicans, Radicans variegata, Vegetus, and Repens. Each 50 cts. and up.

HEDERA • Ivy

Helix. *English Ivy.* One of the most popular vines and extensively used for covering brick and stone walls. Small, fine leaves. Very hardy. 75 cts. each and up.

JASMINUM • Jasmine

Nudiflorum. *Winter Jasmine.* Rich golden yellow flowers in March and April before the leaves appear. \$1 each.

LONICERA • Honeysuckle

Japonica. *Japanese Honeysuckle.* This form is distinct because of its very dark purplish green foliage which is almost evergreen. Very fragrant cream-colored flowers in profusion. 50 cts. each.

Japonica brachypoda. *Hardy-leaf Japanese Honeysuckle.* Fragrant yellow flowers. Dark green foliage. 50 cts. each.

Japonica halliana. *Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle.* Flowers open white, changing to buff, and are very fragrant. A constant bloomer. 50 cts. each.

LYCIUM

Chinense. *Chinese Matrimony Vine.* Hardy, vigorous trailer that is excellent for trellises and embankments. Small purple flowers, coral-red berries in fall and winter. \$1 each.

VINCA • Periwinkle

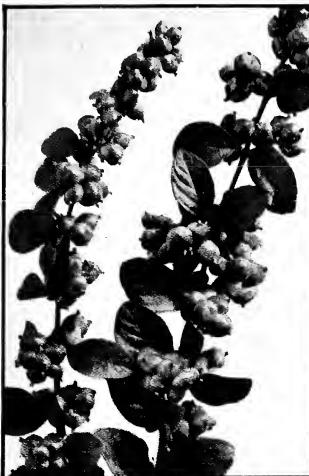
Minor. *Common Periwinkle.* A low, creeping plant, valuable for covering the ground in very shady places where grass will not grow. In spring it is changed almost over night to a carpet of richest violet-blue by its myriads of tiny, star-shaped flowers, which also appear at intervals during the summer. 25 cts. each, \$20 per 100.

WISTARIA

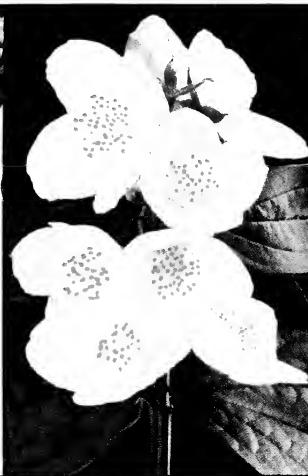
Sinensis. *Chinese Wistaria.* A strong-growing vine that climbs high and twines tightly. Its sky-blue flowers appear in early summer. \$1.50 each.



Wistaria sinensis



Symphoricarpos vulgaris



Philadelphus coronarius



Berberis Thunbergii



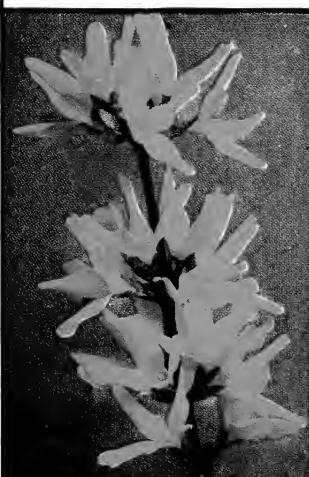
Lonicera Morrowi



Philadelphus Virginale



Viburnum Opulus



Forsythia Fortunei



Symphoricarpos racemosus



Spiraea, Anthony Waterer

Blooms and berries of some of the most popular and useful shrubs

MOUNTAIN LAUREL

(*Kalmia latifolia*)

In early summer the higher mountains of the Appalachians billow with the pink beauty of this most glorious of our native shrubs. The long, lustrous foliage is handsome the year round, and the clustered buds a miracle of crisp loveliness for weeks before they burst into foamy flowers. Perfectly hardy in the severest winters, but is better for a mulch of leaves about its roots, and grateful for the shade of buildings or tall trees. Good at the edge of the shrubbery border. The soil where it grows should be free from lime and made slightly acid by adding plenty of leaf-mold, peat, pine needles, or rotted oak leaves.

There is no handsomer plant than a well-grown, happy Mountain Laurel, and none with more native dignity and refinement.

1 to 2 ft., \$2; 2 to 3 ft., \$3



FLOWERING CRAB-APPLES

(*Malus floribunda*)

These small trees are veritable giant bouquets in early spring, and last for many days. The flowers are handsome from the time they are tiny reddish buds until they burst in a smother of fluttering pink and white, filling the air with their unforgettable fragrance.

After the blooms come clusters of tiny waxen fruits which become bright yellow or crimson at the approach of fall, adding a final decorative touch to the autumn garden.

Hardy and easy to have. Especially good at the back of the border or for specimen use.

\$1 each and up according to size

Fruit Trees

We recommend northern-grown fruit trees to our customers, as they will give far better satisfaction than southern or western-grown trees. While the list of fruits offered is short, yet we have selected and offer only the very best, tried in our own nursery, and proved to be what we represent them to be—first class in every respect, and if planted carefully are almost sure to succeed. When the trees are received they should at once be planted in rich prepared soil. Separate and spread the roots carefully. They should be freely watered and a good mulch will prove most beneficial in their development. Branches of last year's growth should be well cut back to encourage the growth of the new shoots.

If customers desire any varieties that are not mentioned in this catalogue, we have made arrangements with a large firm in New York State, and can supply any order on comparatively short notice. Read guarantee on second page of cover.

APPLES (2 years)

Price, \$1.50 up

SUMMER

Yellow Transparent. Pale yellow when ripe; flesh tender, juicy, subacid. Free grower. Usually bears fruit two or three years after planting.

AUTUMN

Fall Pippin. Large, roundish oblong; yellow; flesh tender, rich and delicious. October to December.

Gravenstein. Large; pale yellow; crisp. October to December.

WINTER

Baldwin. Large; bright red; crisp, juicy, and rich. Very productive. December to March.

Northwestern Greening. Large; yellow; flesh yellowish green, juicy, subacid. February to April.

Rhode Island Greening. Large, round; rather acid; juicy. Excellent for dessert and cooking. December to April.

Winesap. Large, round; deep red; keeps long; good bearer. December.

CRAB-APPLE

Hyslop. Large; deep crimson. October. \$1.50 each.

APRICOTS

Price, \$1.50 each

Early Golden. A splendid variety. Large, roundish; rich, golden yellow; fine quality; very abundant. July.

CHERRIES

OXHEARTS

Price, \$2 each

Black Tartarian. Large; black; tender and of rich flavor.

Governor Wood. Large; nearly white, with red cheek; rich and juicy. Late June.

BIGARREAU CHERRIES

Price, \$2 each

Napoleon. Very large; pale yellow, bright red cheek; flesh firm, sweet and juicy. July.

Schmidt Bigarreau. One of the largest; deep mahogany; dark flesh, juicy and rich flavor. July.

DUKES AND MORELLOS

Early Richmond. Dark red; melting, juicy, with sprightly flavor. Good for cooking and preserving. Late May. \$2 each.



Winesap Apple

PLUMS

Price, \$1.50 each

These do best when planted in rich, heavy loam, well drained.

Abundance. Amber color; flesh yellow, juicy, tender, sweet; productive. September.

Bradshaw. One of the best yellow Plums.

Burbank. Large; clear cherry-red; abundant bearer. September.

Damson. Large; excellent quality. Fine for canning. October.

Fellenberg. One of the best red Plums.

Green Gage. Small; greenish yellow, marked with red; flesh yellow, juicy and of fine flavor. One of the best. Late September.

Shropshire. Medium; dark purple; productive. September.

QUINCES

Price, \$1.50 each

Best results will be obtained in a deep, rich soil, well mulched with decayed manure. Quinces are highly esteemed for cooking, preserving and making jellies.

Apple, or Orange. Large, roundish; bright golden yellow; cooks tender; excellent flavor. October.



Elberta Peaches

PEACHES

Price, 75 cts. each

Peaches prefer a light, rich soil, which must be kept free from weeds. An occasional application of wood-ashes or slaked lime is very beneficial.

Crawford Early. Fruit large, oblong; skin yellow, red cheek; flesh deep yellow, juicy. Early September.

Crosby. Medium; bright orange-yellow, with streaks of carmine. Middle September.

Elberta. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow and of delicious flavor. Best for home planting. Early September.

Stump the World. Large, white and bright red cheek; flesh white and juicy. Late September.

PEARS

Price, \$1.50 each

Grow in almost any soil, but succeed best in heavy, deep clay. Enriching the soil moderately with decayed manure is very beneficial.

SUMMER

Bartlett. Buttery, very juicy, highly flavored. Middle September.

Clapp's Favorite. Very large; yellowish and melting; flushed red on sunny side. August.

AUTUMN

Kieffer's Hybrid. Large; golden yellow when ripe; juicy, melting, flesh slightly coarse. One of the best for canning. October to November.

Seckel. Small; yellowish brown; flesh whitish, exceedingly juicy, buttery; hardiest of all. September to October.

MORUS • Mulberry

Price, \$1.50 each

The Mulberry is used as an ornamental as well as a fruit-bearing tree. It is of easy culture, requiring little or no pruning. Succeeds best in rich, sandy loam.

Russian. Rapid grower; hardy; fruit medium size and good, varying from white to black.

JUGLANS • Walnut

Price, \$1.50 up

Sieboldiana. *Japanese Walnut.* Good-growing tree; handsome form and immense foliage. Bears abundant clusters of smooth, thin-shelled nuts; meat sweet and of good quality.

GRAPES (2 to 4 years old)

Price, 50 cts., 75 cts. and \$1 each

Agawam. Red. Large bunches; tender and juicy; good bearer.

Catawba. Red. Bunches large and loose; berries large; when fully ripe are a dark coppery color.

Concord. Black. Fine market leader. Large, handsome clusters of luscious berries; splendid flavor; reliable and productive.

Niagara. White. Medium to large bunch; berries large and round; skin thin but tough; flesh slightly pulpy; tender, sweet and delightful.

Worden. Black. Large, compact and handsome; large, luscious berries.

**PRICES QUOTED SUBJECT TO
CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.**

Small Fruits

It is always a pleasure to have berries grown in one's own garden. Caring for small fruit trees takes up little time. Trim them slightly after they have fruited, apply a good mulch, and the following season there will be a nice crop of fresh berries. We offer a few of the best varieties for home consumption.

CURRENTS

Price, 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3

These should prove a valuable addition to any garden on account of their many uses.

Black Champion. Black. Very large; unsurpassed for wine, jams, and jelly.

Fay's Prolific. Deep red. Great bearer. Large and productive.

Red Dutch. Immense bunches; very productive.

GOOSEBERRIES

Price, 35 cts. each; \$1 for 3

Best results are obtained when planted in rich soil. Trim and cut out old wood in spring to keep them bearing and in good shape.

Downing. Fruit large, roundish; light green; juicy. **Industry.** Berries large dark red; fine flavor; very productive.

RASPBERRIES

Price, \$1.25 per doz.

Do best in good, rich soil with plenty of manure. Cut out old wood (which bore last crop of fruit) early the next spring. Should be planted about 5 feet apart in the rows and 3 feet between the plants.

AMERICAN VARIETIES

Cuthbert (Queen of the Market). Red; very large and firm; sweet and luscious.

St. Regis. Bright crimson; large berries; flavor sweet and rich. Bears all summer and fall.

BLACKBERRIES

Price, \$1.25 per doz.

Erie. Large; good quality; early.

DEWBERRIES

Price, \$2 per doz.

Logan Raspberry-Blackberry. Fruit like large blackberries; dark red; mild, pleasant flavor. Excellent for table and canning.

STRAWBERRIES

Strawberries do best in a rich, rather moist soil and a cool season. They should be mulched in the fall in order to protect them during the winter. Remove the mulching in spring. They bear the best and largest as well as the most berries the first and second years. No garden should be without at least a few of them. We offer a few varieties of sterling merit, that will produce a bountiful supply for the home table from the beginning to the end of the season. We assume no responsibility at all for these plants in case they do not live.

Price: \$5 per 100; potted plants in the fall \$10 per 100

Gandy. Perfect. The standard, late variety.

Glen Mary. Perfect. Large. One of the best. Late.

Nick Ohmer. Perfect. Giant Strawberry; never missshapen. Midseason.

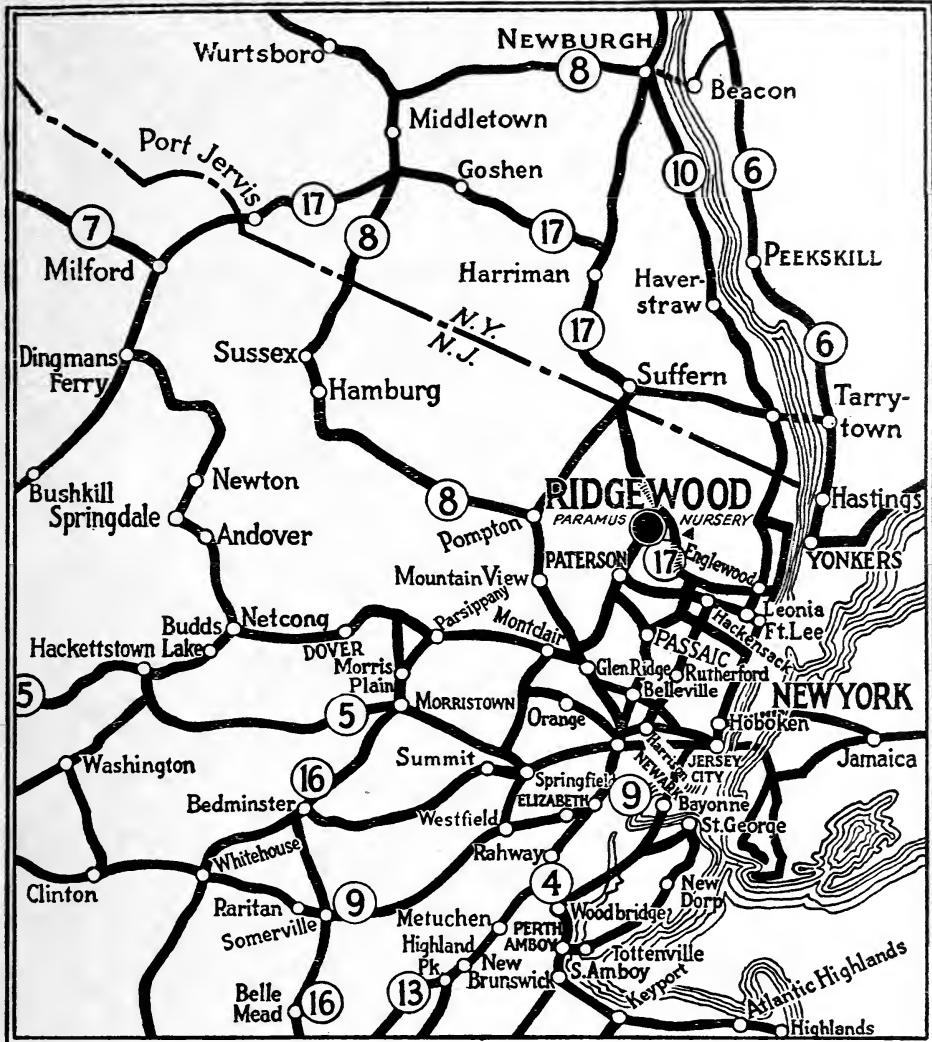
Progressive. Everbearing; very sweet. Not suited for shipping.



Glen Mary Strawberries

INDEX

| Page | Page | Page | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------|------------|------------------------------------|--------|----------------------------------|-----------|
| Acacia, Rose..... | 38 | Cowslip, English..... | 17 | Kalmia..... | 29 | Potentilla..... | 17 |
| Acanthopanax..... | 33 | Crab Apple..... | 45 | Kerria..... | 36 | Primrose..... | 17 |
| Acer..... | 30, 31 | Crab, Flowering..... | 37 | Kniphofia..... | 12 | Primula..... | 17 |
| Achillea..... | 2 | Cranberry Bush..... | 40 | Kœrreteria..... | 31 | Privet..... | 36, 41 |
| Æsculus..... | 31 | Crane's Bill..... | 8 | Lambkill..... | 29 | Prunus..... | 38 |
| Ajuga..... | 2 | Crategus..... | 41 | Lantern Plant, Chinese..... | 17 | Pseudotsuga..... | 24 |
| Allspice, Carolina..... | 34 | Cress, Rock..... | 3, 4 | Larch..... | 22 | Quercus..... | 32 |
| Almond, Flowering..... | 38 | Currant, Flowering..... | 38 | Larix..... | 22 | Quince, Japanese Flower-ing..... | 35 |
| Althæa..... | 2, 35, 41 | Currant, Golden..... | 38 | Larkspur..... | 6 | Quinces..... | 45 |
| Althea, Shrub..... | 35, 41 | Currant, Indian..... | 39 | Lathyrus..... | 12 | Raspberries..... | 47 |
| Alum Root..... | 9 | Currants..... | 47 | Laurel..... | 29 | Redbud..... | 31 |
| Alyssum..... | 2 | Cydonia..... | 35 | Lavandula..... | 12 | Rhododendrons..... | 29 |
| Ampelopsis..... | 44 | Cypress..... | 20, 21 | Lavender..... | 12 | Rhodotypos..... | 38 |
| Amsonia..... | 2 | Daisy, English..... | 4 | Lcspedæza..... | 36 | Rhus..... | 38 |
| Amygdalus..... | 38 | Daphne..... | 5 | Leucothoë..... | 28 | Ribes..... | 38 |
| Anchusa..... | 3 | Delphinium..... | 6 | Liatris..... | 12 | Robinia..... | 38 |
| Andromeda..... | 28 | Desmodium..... | 6, 36 | Ligustrum..... | 36, 41 | Rosa..... | 41 |
| Anthemis..... | 3 | Deutzia..... | 35, 41 | Lilac..... | 40 | Rose, Japanese..... | 41 |
| Apples..... | 45 | Devil's Walking-stick..... | 33 | Lilium..... | 12 | Rose of Sharon..... | 35, 41 |
| Apricots..... | 45 | Dewberries..... | 47 | Lily..... | 12 | Rose, Rock..... | 8 |
| Aquilegia..... | 3 | Dianthus..... | 6, 7 | Lily, Blackberry..... | 4 | Roses..... | 42, 43 |
| Arabis..... | 3 | Dicentra..... | 7 | Lily, Bonfire Torch..... | 12 | Rosin-weed..... | 18 |
| Aralia..... | 33 | Dielytra..... | 7 | Lily, Day..... | 9 | Rudbeckia..... | 17 |
| Arborvitæ..... | 26, 27 | Diervilla..... | 40 | Lily of the Valley..... | 5 | Sage..... | 17 |
| Aristolochia..... | 44 | Digitalis..... | 7 | Lily, Plantain..... | 9 | Salisburia..... | 21 |
| Armeria..... | 18 | Dogwood..... | 31, 35 | Lime Tree..... | 32 | Salix..... | 32 |
| Aronia..... | 33 | Dracoccephalum..... | 7 | Limonium..... | 18 | Salvia..... | 17 |
| Asclepias..... | 3 | Dragonhead, False..... | 16 | Linden..... | 32 | Sambucus..... | 38 |
| Asparagus..... | 3 | Dutchman's Pipe..... | 44 | Linosyris..... | 12 | Santolina..... | 17 |
| Aster..... | 3, 12, 19 | Echinacea..... | 7 | Linum..... | 12 | Saxifraga..... | 18 |
| Aubrieta..... | 4 | Elæagnus..... | 35 | Lobelia..... | 13 | Saxifrage..... | 18 |
| Avens..... | 8 | Elder, American..... | 38 | Lonicera..... | 36, 44 | Scabiosa..... | 17 |
| Azalea..... | 28, 33 | Epimedium..... | 7 | Lychnis..... | 13 | Scabious, Shepherd's..... | 12 |
| Baby's Breath..... | 8 | Euonymus..... | 29, 35, 44 | Lycium..... | 44 | Sedum..... | 18 |
| Balloon Flower..... | 17 | Eupatorium..... | 7 | Lythrum..... | 13 | Shrubs, Deciduous..... | 33-40 |
| Barberry..... | 34, 41 | Euphorbia..... | 7 | Madwort, Rock..... | 2 | Sidalcea..... | 18 |
| Basswood..... | 32 | Evergreens and Conifers..... | 20-27 | Magnolia..... | 37 | Silene..... | 18 |
| Beard Tongue..... | 16 | Evergreens, Broad-leaved..... | 28, 29 | Mahonia..... | 29 | Silphium..... | 18 |
| Beauty Berry, Chinese..... | 34 | Exochorda..... | 35 | Maidenhair Tree..... | 21 | Silver Bell..... | 31 |
| Bee Balm..... | 13 | Filbert, Purple-leaved..... | 35 | Mallow, Rose..... | 9 | Smoke Tree..... | 38 |
| Belamcanda..... | 4 | Filipendula..... | 7 | Malus..... | 37 | Sneezeweed..... | 8 |
| Bellflower..... | 4, 5 | Fir..... | 24 | Marguerite, Colored..... | 5 | Snowball, Japanese..... | 40 |
| Bellis..... | 4 | Flax..... | 12 | Marguerite, Golden..... | 3 | Snowberry..... | 39 |
| Berberis..... | 34, 41 | Forget-me-not..... | 14 | Matricaria..... | 13 | Snow in Summer..... | 5 |
| Bergamot, Wild..... | 13 | Forsythia..... | 35, 41 | Matromony Vine..... | 44 | Speedwell..... | 19 |
| Betula..... | 31 | Foxglove..... | 7 | Meadowsweet..... | 7 | Spiderwort..... | 19 |
| Bignonia..... | 44 | Ginkgo..... | 21 | Milfoil..... | 2 | Spiræa..... | 7, 18, 39 |
| Biota..... | 27 | Globe Flower..... | 36 | Mist Flower..... | 7 | Spruce..... | 22, 23 |
| Birch..... | 31 | Golden Bell..... | 35 | Mock Orange..... | 37, 38 | Spurge, Flowering..... | 7 |
| Blackberries..... | 47 | Golden Rain Tree..... | 31 | Monarda..... | 13 | Statice..... | 18 |
| Blanket Flower..... | 8 | Gold Flower..... | 9 | Montbretia..... | 19 | St. John's-wort..... | 9 |
| Bleeding Heart..... | 7 | Goldilocks..... | 12 | Morus..... | 46 | Stokesia..... | 19 |
| Bluet, Mountain..... | 5 | Gold Tuft..... | 2 | Moss, Gold..... | 18 | Stonecrop..... | 18 |
| Bocconia..... | 4 | Gooseberries..... | 47 | Mulberry..... | 46 | Strawberries..... | 47 |
| Boltonia..... | 4 | Grape, Oregon Holly..... | 29 | Myosotis..... | 14 | Strawberry Bush..... | 35 |
| Boxwood..... | 29 | Grapes..... | 46 | Myrica..... | 37 | Sumac..... | 38 |
| Buddleia..... | 34 | Grasses, Ornamental..... | 8 | Myrtle, Wax..... | 37 | Summersweet..... | 34 |
| Bugle..... | 2 | Gypsophila..... | 8 | Neptea..... | 14 | Sunflower..... | 9 |
| Bugloss..... | 3 | Halesia..... | 31 | Nierembergia..... | 14 | Sweet Shrub..... | 34 |
| Burning Bush..... | 29, 35 | Hamamelis..... | 35 | Oak..... | 32 | Sweet William..... | 6, 7 |
| Butterfly Bush..... | 34 | Hawthorn..... | 41 | Pæonia..... | 14 | Symplocarpas..... | 39 |
| Butterfly Weed..... | 3 | Hazelnut..... | 35 | Pansy, Tufted..... | 19 | Syringa..... | 40 |
| Buxus..... | 29 | Hedera..... | 44 | Papaver..... | 15, 16 | Tamarisk..... | 40 |
| Calycarpa..... | 34 | Hedge Plants..... | 41 | Pædanthus..... | 4 | Tamarix..... | 40 |
| Camomile..... | 3 | Hemerocallis..... | 9 | Pavia..... | 31 | Taxus..... | 24, 25 |
| Campanula..... | 4, 5 | Hibiscus..... | 41 | Pea, Perennial..... | 12 | Thrift, Sea..... | 18 |
| Campion..... | 13 | Hibiscus..... | 9, 35 | Pea Tree, Siberian..... | 34 | Thuya..... | 26, 27 |
| Candytuft, Hardy..... | 9 | Hollyhock..... | 2 | Peaches..... | 46 | Thyme..... | 19 |
| Canterbury Bells..... | 5 | Honeysuckle..... | 36, 44 | Pearl Bush..... | 35 | Thymus..... | 19 |
| Caragana..... | 34 | Horsechestnut, Dwarf..... | 31 | Pears..... | 46 | Tilia..... | 32 |
| Cardinal Flower..... | 13 | Hosta..... | 9 | Pentstemon..... | 16 | Tomato, Strawberry..... | 17 |
| Carnation, Everblooming..... | 7 | Jasione..... | 33 | Peony..... | 14 | Tradescantia..... | 19 |
| Catalpa..... | 31 | Jasmine..... | 36, 44 | Perennials, Hardy Herba-ceous..... | 2-19 | Trees, Fruit..... | 45, 46 |
| Cedar, Red..... | 22 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Periwinkle..... | 19, 44 | Trees, Shade and Deciduous..... | 30-32 |
| Centaurea..... | 5 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Phellodendron..... | 31 | Tritoma..... | 12 |
| Cerastium..... | 5 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Phælædaphus..... | 37, 38 | Tritonia..... | 19 |
| Ceratostigma..... | 5 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Phlox..... | 17 | Trumpet Creeper..... | 44 |
| Cercis..... | 31 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Physalis..... | 17 | Tsuga..... | 27 |
| Chamæcyparis..... | 20, 21 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Physostegia..... | 16 | Valeriana..... | 19 |
| Chamomile..... | 13 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Picea..... | 22, 23 | Valerian, Greek..... | 17 |
| Cherries..... | 45 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Pieris..... | 28 | Valerian, Marsh..... | 19 |
| Cherry, Ground..... | 17 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Pine..... | 23, 24 | Veronica..... | 19 |
| Chionanthus..... | 34 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Pink Bells..... | 9 | Viburnum..... | 40 |
| Chokeberry..... | 33 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Pink, Peat..... | 18 | Vinca..... | 19, 44 |
| Chrysanthemums..... | 5 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Pinks, Hardy..... | 7 | Vines and Climbers, Hardy..... | 44 |
| Cinquefoil..... | 17 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Pinus..... | 23, 24 | Viola..... | 19 |
| Clematis..... | 44 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Plane Tree..... | 31 | Violets..... | 19 |
| Clethra..... | 34 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Platanus..... | 31 | Virginia Creeper..... | 44 |
| Clover, Tick..... | 6 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Platycodon..... | 17 | Walnut..... | 46 |
| Columbine..... | 3 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Plumbago..... | 5 | Waxberry..... | 39 |
| Comptonia..... | 34 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Plum, Purple-leaved..... | 38 | Weigela..... | 40 |
| Coneflower..... | 7, 17 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Plums..... | 45 | White Cup..... | 14 |
| Convallaria..... | 5 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Polemonium..... | 17 | Willow..... | 32 |
| Coral Bells..... | 9 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Poplar..... | 31, 32 | Wistaria..... | 44 |
| Coral Berry..... | 39 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Poppy..... | 15, 16 | Witch Hazel..... | 35 |
| Coreopsis..... | 5 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Poppy, Plume..... | 4 | Yarrow..... | 2 |
| Cork Tree..... | 31 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Populus..... | 31, 32 | Yew..... | 24, 25 |
| Cornus..... | 31, 35 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | Populus..... | 31, 32 | Yucca..... | 19 |
| Corylus..... | 35 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | | | | |
| Cotton, Lavender..... | 17 | Jasminum..... | 36, 44 | | | | |



Visit Paramus Nursery

THE PARAMUS NURSERY is located on the Paramus Road, 2 miles southeast of Ridgewood, New Jersey, 20 miles from New York City, 5 miles from Paterson, and 10 miles from Montclair, and on State Highway No. 17.

The road map above will enable automobilists to reach our Nursery by the most direct way.

Come and see the plants and trees we have for your home and garden.

Paramus Nursery, Inc.

Successors to

K. E. de WAAL MALEFYT

RIDGEWOOD, NEW JERSEY